Set 6

Phan, Thao-Ly T

From: Goldsmith, Alan I.
Sent: Monday, July 26, 2004 9:44 AM
To: Phan, Thao-Ly T
Subject: FW: Smoking&Health Alert AutoAlert: Ly Phan SmokingHealth Database: Current Contents/Science Edition <1996 Week 01 to 2004 Week 31>

Ly,

Here is the copy of your alert that I received this week; I'll forward the last 2 weeks' copies a little later today. I'll go re-check the e-mail address that was stored to see if there is a typo.

Alan

-----Original Message-----
From: Ovid AutoAlert [mailto:autorun@ovid.com]
Sent: Saturday, July 24, 2004 5:39 AM
Subject: Smoking&Health Alert AutoAlert: Ly Phan SmokingHealth Database: Current Contents/Science Edition <1996 Week 01 to 2004 Week 31>

Total documents retrieved: 92

This link launches an Ovid session with your search results.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=titles&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=106937700

<1>
Authors
Dajas-Bailador F. Wonnacott S.
Title
Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and the regulation of neuronal signalling [Review]
Source
Trends in Pharmacological Sciences. 25(6):317-324, 2004 Jun. Abstract:
Neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine (nACh) receptors in the brain are more commonly associated with modulatory events than mediation of synaptic transmission. nACh receptors have a high permeability for Ca^{2+}, and Ca^{2+} signals are pivotal in shaping nACh receptor-mediated neuromodulatory effects. In this review, we consider the mechanisms through which nACh receptors convert ionic signals into sustained, wider signalling phenomena. The complex Ca^{2+} responses that are generated after activation of nACh receptors can transmit information beyond the initial domain and facilitate the interface with many intracellular processes. These mechanisms underlie the diverse repertoire of neuronal activities of nicotine in the brain, from the enhancement of learning and memory, to addiction and neuroprotection. [References: 95]
Publication Type
Review

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<2>
Authors
Martin BR. Sim-Selley LJ. Selley DE.
Title
Signaling pathways involved in the development of cannabinoid tolerance [Review]
Source

PM3003723629

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

Trends in Pharmacological Sciences. 25(6):325-330, 2004 Jun. Abstract
Considerable plasticity exists in the endogenous cannabinoid system, as evidenced by the high degree of tolerance that develops following repetitive exposure to exogenously administered cannabinoid receptor agonists. This tolerance development is accompanied by cannabinoid CB1 receptor downregulation and attenuation of G-protein activation. The biological processes responsible for CB1 receptor downregulation remain to be fully understood. However, recent evidence suggests that several protein kinases participate in the development of cannabinoid tolerance. These observations implicate a role for protein kinases in cannabinoid signaling pathways. It remains to be established whether these protein kinases are directly involved in CB1 receptor regulation or whether they contribute to tolerance by modulating additional signaling pathways. [References: 57]
Publication Type
Review

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<3>
Authors
Schaper M. Demes P. Kiesswetter E. Zupanic M. Seeber A. Title
Colour vision and occupational toluene exposure: results of repeated examinations
Source
Toxicology Letters. 151(1):193-202, 2004 Jun 15.
Abstract
Potential effects of human occupational exposures to toluene on colour vision were investigated in a follow-up study over 4 years with three repeated examinations. Colour vision was measured with the Lanthony desaturated colour vision test D-15d, and the colour confusion index (CCI) was calculated. The mean current exposures were 26 +/- 21 ppm for printers (high toluene level) and 3 +/- 4 ppm for end-processors (low toluene level). The mean exposure durations were 23 +/- 6 years for "long-time exposed" and 7 +/- 2 years for "short-time exposed" subjects. Repeated analyses (n = 162) and multiple regressions (maximum available n = 267) did not reveal significant effects of toluene with respect to intensity or duration of current or long-term exposure. Age and occupational qualification were significantly associated with CCI in both kinds of analysis, whereas alcohol consumption (carbohydrate-deficient transferrin, CDT) and smoking habits (cigarettes per day) were not. It is concluded that current industrial exposure limits of toluene provide sufficient protection against possible disturbance of colour vision. (C) 2004 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. [References: 40] Publication Type
Article

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<4>
Authors
Ohlin AK. Holm J. Hillarp A.
Title
Genetic variation in the human thrombomodulin promoter locus and prognosis after acute coronary syndrome
Source
Thrombosis Research. 113(5):319-326, 2004.
Abstract
Introduction: Endothelial thrombomodulin (TM) plays a critical role in both anticoagulation and antiinflammation. An impaired TM cofactor function or reduced TM gene expression could constitute a prethrombotic abnormality leading to acute coronary events. Mutations in the TM gene

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occur, but their functional consequences on the expression and activity of the gene are not yet fully understood. Materials and methods: We performed a prospective study investigating the prevalence of TM mutations in the promoter region in 182 patients with acute coronary syndrome as well as in a control group. The patients were followed-up after 30 days and after 2 years for acute myocardial infarction (MI) and mortality. Results and conclusions: We identified 10 point mutations and 2 small deletions: - 1861 C/A, - 1852 C/G, - 1803 G/C, 1752 G/C, - 1213/1212 delTT, - 1089 C/G, - 1088 C/T, - 1083/1082 delCC, 1066 A/C, - 801 C/G, - 651 A/C and - 52 G/A. Two of the mutations, - 1752 G/C and - 1213/1212 delTT, were frequent in the patients as well as in the controls, white all the others were rare. The only significant finding was that both - 1752 G/C and - 1213/1212 delTT were associated with a lower than normal risk of suffering a clinical event among smokers at 30 days and 2 years. We did not gain any support for the hypothesis that TM mutations confer an increased risk of MI or mortality. (C) 2004 Published by Elsevier Ltd. [References: 26] Publication Type Article

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<5>
Authors
Andersson G. Warfvinge G.
Title
The influence of pH and nicotine concentration in oral moist snuff on mucosal changes and salivary pH in Swedish snuff users.
Source
Swedish Dental Journal. 27(2):67-75, 2003.
Abstract
The use of Swedish oral moist snuff is a widespread habit in Sweden. In 1999, 25% of the adult male population and 3.1% of the female population were users of snuff. The aim of the present study was to evaluate how variations in pH and nicotine concentrations of snuff affect the oral mucosa, clinically and histologically, salivary pH and daily nicotine intake in 20 habitual users of loose snuff.

The subjects were studied during use of their usual brand, after 12 weeks use of a snuff with lower pH and after another 12 weeks use of a snuff with both lower pH and lower nicotine concentration. Consumption data, oral soft tissue changes, salivary pH and nicotine intake were measured. Further, biopsies were taken from the central part of the clinically observed lesions and histological changes were analysed.

The subjects maintained their snuff consumption during the observation periods. The average salivary pH was higher during snuff use than in the morning. Further, it was higher shortly after the snuff was removed than during snuff use. After having switched to the snuff with both lower pH and lower nicotine concentrations, they showed a significant reduction in daily nicotine intake and developed significantly less pronounced clinical and histological changes. These results indicate that nicotine is one of the substances in snuff that has a biological effect on the oral mucosa. However, there also seems to be a synergistic effect between the pH and nicotine concentration in the snuff. [References: 17] Publication Type Article

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<6>
Authors
Rolandsson M. Hugoson A.
Title

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Changes in tobacco habits - A prospective longitudinal study of tobacco habits among boys who play ice hockey

Source

Swedish Dental Journal. 27(4):175-184, 2003.

Abstract

The aim of the investigation was to follow up tobacco habits and actual sporting activities among the boys who participated in an earlier study by the authors, and to examine whether knowledge of the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco behaviour patterns and/or the choice of tobacco had changed amongst the participants. The study was conducted 3 years after the original study. Data were collected using a questionnaire.

Of the 183 boys in the age group 15-22 years who participated in the study, 26.8% were tobacco users: 19.7% only snuff users, 6.0% both snuff users and smokers and 1.1% smokers. Compared with the original study, a further 16.4% of the boys had started to use tobacco. The use of tobacco increased in all age groups except amongst 19-year-olds where tobacco use was unchanged. The age group 17-22 years included boys who were both snuff users and smokers.

An increase in tobacco use between the ages of 17 and 19 years could be shown compared with the original study, for equivalent age groups.

Among the 132 boys who still played ice hockey, 25.8% were tobacco users: 18.2% only snuff users, 6.1% both snuff users and smokers and 1.5% smokers. A statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$) could be shown between boys who used snuff and non-users depending on whether the boys participated in another sport besides ice hockey. Snuff usage was thus not as widespread among boys who participated in other sporting activities.

The increase in tobacco use amongst the boys in the study showed that the various preventive initiatives which society so far has offered have been inadequate. Hence, the preventive measures need to be evaluated and developed to prevent tobacco habits from becoming established. The results of this and previous studies show that the environment in which ice hockey is practised can, in itself, constitute a risk for tobacco usage becoming established among ice-hockey-playing adolescents. [References: 14] Publication Type Article

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<7>

Authors

Jacobsen BK. Heuch I. Kvale G.

Title

Age at natural menopause and stroke mortality - Cohort study with 3561 stroke deaths during 37-year follow-up

Source

Stroke. 35(7):1548-1551, 2004 Jul.

Abstract

Background and Purpose - Young age at natural menopause has been related to increased cardiovascular mortality, but few studies have examined the relationship with stroke risk specifically.

Methods - In a cohort of 19 731 Norwegian women, we analyzed the relationship between age at natural menopause and stroke mortality. A total of 3561 women died of stroke during the 37-year follow-up from 1961 through 1997. Smoking prevalence was low in the underlying population, and use of hormone replacement therapy was very rare.

Results - No significant linear relationship was found between age at menopause and stroke mortality. A 3-year increase in age at menopause was associated with a 1.0% estimated increase in stroke mortality (95% CI, -1.5, 3.6). No relationships were found for ischemic strokes (271 deaths)

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or hemorrhagic strokes (389 deaths) when considering the stroke deaths with sufficient information on death certificates. The estimate of the association between age at natural menopause and stroke mortality was hardly influenced by mortality in women with very early (aged < 40 years) or late (aged > 55 years) menopause, or by a number of possible confounding variables.

Conclusions - Age at natural menopause is essentially unrelated to stroke mortality. [References: 24]

Publication Type
Article

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<8>

Authors
Hajat C. Tilling K. Stewart JA. Lemic-Stojcevic N. Wolfe CDA. Title
Ethnic differences in risk factors for ischemic stroke - A European case-control study

Source
Stroke. 35(7):1562-1567, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
Background and Purpose - The aim is to estimate the relative risk and population attributable risk (PAR) of risk factors for ischemic stroke by ethnic group.

Methods - In this case - control study, cases of first ischemic stroke were taken from the South London Stroke Register and controls from a cross-sectional prevalence survey covering the same area. PAR was determined for each risk factor by ethnic group. Multivariable analysis was used to examine the association between risk factors and ischemic stroke across all ethnic groups.

Results - 664 cases and 716 controls aged 45 to 74 years were included, with ethnicity of white 78%: 42%, black Caribbean 16%: 43%, and black African 6%: 15%, respectively. For the white group, high PAR was found for ischemic heart disease (IHD) on ECG (56% [95% CI, 49% to 62%]), obesity (49% [95% CI, 40% to 56%]), hypertension (HT) (38% [95% CI, 29% to 46%]), smoking (31% [95% CI, 19% to 41%]), transient ischemic attack (TIA) (23% [95% CI, 19% to 27%]), and atrial fibrillation (AF) (16% [95% CI, 10% to 21%]). In the black Caribbean compared with the white group, PAR was higher for HT (46% [95% CI, 21% to 63%]) and diabetes mellitus (DM) (29% [95% CI, 14% to 42%]), and lower for current smoking (18% [95% CI, 1% to 32%]) and AF (10% [95% CI, 0% to 18%]). In the black African group HT had a higher PAR (59% [95% CI, 91% to 82%]) than the other groups. PAR for AF (11% [95% CI, - 11% to 29%]), obesity (30% [95% CI, - 20% to 60%]), and DM (4% [95% CI, - 25% to 26%]) was low compared with the other groups. In multivariable analysis, risk factors associated with ischemic stroke included TIA, AF, IHD on ECG, smoking, excess alcohol, obesity, HT, and DM.

Conclusion - In the first European case-control study examining risk factors for ischemic stroke in black Caribbean and African populations, some differences were demonstrated in the impact of risk factors between these groups. It may be important to address such differences when developing stroke preventative strategies. [References: 21] Publication Type
Article

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<9>

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Authors
Nightingale AL. Farmer RDT.
Title
Ischemic stroke in young women - A nested case-control study using the UK general practice research database
Source
Stroke. 35(7):1574-1578, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Background and Purpose - Estimates of the incidence of ischemic stroke in young women vary widely from 0.9 to 8.9 per 100 000 per year. This study was conducted to determine the incidence and risk factors for ischemic stroke in young women in the UK.

Methods - Women aged 15 to 49 with a first diagnosis and supporting evidence of ischemic stroke between January 1, 1992, and December 31, 1998, were identified from the UK General Practice Research Database. Age-specific incidence rates were calculated and a nested case-control study was conducted with up to 6 controls randomly selected and matched to each case by year of birth and general practice. Crude and adjusted odds ratios (ORs) were calculated using conditional logistic regression.

Results - The incidence of ischemic stroke was 3.56/100 000 per year. Factors associated with an increased risk were heart disease (OR, 10.5), heavy alcohol consumption (OR, 8.5), previous venous thromboembolism (OR, 6.2), treated diabetes mellitus (OR, 4.7), hypertension (OR, 4.6), migraine (OR, 2.3), and use of combined oral contraceptives (OR, 2.3). Light alcohol consumption was found to be protective (OR, 0.17).

Conclusions - The crude incidence rate was lower than previously reported for the USA and Europe but higher than that reported for the UK Oxford Region. This could be because of an under-representation of mild cases or because of a true lower incidence in the UK compared with the USA and the rest of Europe. The results of the case-control study are consistent with previous studies of ischemic stroke in young women. [References: 22] Publication Type Article

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<10>
Authors
Slowik A. Borratynska A. Pera J. Betlej M. Dziedzic T. Krzyszkowski T. Czepko R. Figlewicz DA. Szczudlik A.
Title
II genotype of the angiotensin-converting enzyme gene increases the risk for subarachnoid hemorrhage from ruptured aneurysm
Source
Stroke. 35(7):1594-1597, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Background and Purpose - Evidence exists in support of a role of genetic factors in susceptibility to aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) in humans. Meta-analysis of 2 previous studies showed that the I allele of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) gene insertion/deletion (I/D) polymorphism was a weak, but significant, risk factor for aneurysmal SAH. Moreover, a recent study has shown that the local renin-angiotensin system (RAS) is involved in the development of intracranial aneurysm. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between ACE I/D polymorphism and a risk for aneurysmal SAH in a Polish population.

Methods - Ninety patients with aneurysmal SAH (mean age: 48.9 +/- 14.0 years) and 128 healthy controls matched for age and sex were genotyped for the ACE I/D polymorphism. Aneurysmal SAH was diagnosed by cranial computed tomography and/or lumbar puncture and digital subtraction angiography. ACE gene polymorphism was detected by polymerase chain reaction amplification of the intron 16-specific I/D fragments, 490-bp and 190-bp, respectively.

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Results - The ACE genotype distribution in patients with aneurysmal SAH (II, 52.2%; ID, 15.6%; DD, 32.2%) differed significantly from controls (II, 23.4%; ID, 50.8%; DD, 25.8%) (P < 0.001). A logistic regression model showed that the II genotype of ACE gene was independent from female sex and smoking as a risk factor for aneurysmal SAH (OR, 4.57; 95% CI, 2.35 to 8.90).

Conclusion - Here we report that II genotype of ACE gene is a risk factor for aneurysmal SAH. [References: 22]

Publication Type
Article

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<11>

Authors
Modi AT.

Title
Short-term preservation of maize landrace seed and taro propagules using indigenous storage methods

Source
South African Journal of Botany. 70(1):16-23, 2004 Mar. Abstract
Some native subsistence farmers in South Africa store maize (Zea mays L.) cobs over a fireplace and subject the seeds to smoke and heat. Taro (Colocasia esculenta L. Schott.) propagules are maintained in dry pits for one month, in layers separated by grass straw, and water is prevented from contacting them. These methods have been used together with others to maintain landraces for centuries, but they have largely been abandoned with no modern technology replacements. The objective of this study was to examine the effects of the maize and taro storage methods on the quality of planting material. Experiments were conducted on three subsistence farms located in KwaZulu-Natal, and at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Two maize landraces, yellow and white, were subjected to the smoke-over-fire storage method for five months during the normal off-season period for maize production in the location. Control maize seeds were stored in unsealed containers away from fire and smoke. Taro propagules of different sizes (80-100g corm(-1), 40-60g corm(-1) and 20-30g corm(-1)) were compared for storability in dry pits, in layers separated by grass straw, for one month. Subsequently, sprouted corms were stored in dry conditions to allow shoot development. During maize seed storage, water content was determined monthly. Maize seed quality was determined by viability, germination and seedling vigour. Sprouting and rooting during taro pit storage, and main shoot development during air storage were used to determine taro propagule performance in storage. Seeds that were stored over fire and smoke showed higher germination and vigour that non-smoked seed. Sprouting and shooting of taro propagules were better in large propagules and the optimum storage depth was 35cm to 40cm. alpha-amylase activity increased during pit storage and declined to almost the pre-storage levels during shoot growth period outside the pits, in all corm sizes. It is concluded that smoke and heat storage improve maize seed quality and pit storage enhances taro propagules by inducing sprouting. Data from this study can be used to investigate the physiological and biochemical basis of seed and propagule quality enhancement, and possibly contribute to technological inventions that are based on indigenous knowledge systems. [References: 45] Publication Type
Article

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<12>

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

Authors
Light ME. van Staden J.
Title
The potential of smoke in seed technology
Source
South African Journal of Botany. 70(1):97-101, 2004 Mar. Abstract
Smoke is an important factor involved in fire and post-fire germination cues. The role of smoke in stimulating germination was first highlighted in South Africa in a study on Audouinia capitata, a threatened fynbos species. Further studies on South African fynbos, Californian chaparral and Australian species have illustrated the widespread ability of smoke to promote germination of many species from fire-prone areas. However, smoke-stimulated germination is not limited to species from fire-prone habitats, and a variety of species from fire-free habitats also respond positively. Smoke and aqueous smoke extracts can potentially be used for a variety of applications related to seed technology. These include uses in horticulture, agriculture, ecological management and rehabilitation of disturbed areas. [References: 65]
Publication Type
Article

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<13>
Authors
Kuisma J. Jarvinen H. Kahri A. Farkkila M.
Title
Factors associated with disease activity of Pouchitis after surgery for ulcerative colitis
Source
Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology. 39(6):544-548, 2004 Jun. Abstract
Background: Pouchitis occurs in 20% to 59% of patients operated on for ulcerative colitis. Several risk factors have been identified for the development of pouchitis. This study was undertaken to assess the incidence of pouchitis at least 5 years after ileal pouch- anal anastomosis for ulcerative colitis, and to evaluate possible predictive factors for inflammation activity. Methods: A total of 107 subjects were enrolled (54 M, 53 F, mean age 45 years, range 23 - 69) with a J- pouch created between 1985 and 1994. Preoperative medical history was determined, an endoscopy performed, and biopsies taken from the pouch and neoterminal ileum above the pouch. Sera from all patients were tested for perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (pANCAs). Results: After a mean 7.5- years' follow- up time, the cumulative incidence of pouchitis was 58%. Risk for development of active inflammation (PDAI greater than or equal to 7) was significantly higher in patients with preoperative extraintestinal manifestations (OR 2.7, 95% CI 1.1 - 6.4, P = 0.03). Patients who had had ankylosing spondylitis (AS) (OR 11.7, P = 0.006) or iritis (OR 9.8, P = 0.013) were especially at risk. Positive titres of pANCAs were associated with inflammation in the neoterminal ileum; 80% of patients with high pANCA levels (> 100) had pouchitis. Current smokers tended to have a more benign disease course. Conclusions: A correlation existed between the prevalence and titre of pANCAs and extent and disease activity of pouchitis. Chronic pouchitis may continuously stimulate the immunological process, keeping pANCAs at detectable levels. A strong correlation between AS, iritis and pouchitis suggests a common link in their pathogenesis. [References: 31] Publication Type
Article

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<14>

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

Authors
Felding P. Rustad P. Martensson A. Kairisto V. Franzson L. Petersen PH. Uldall A.
Title
Reference individuals, blood collection, treatment of samples and descriptive data from the questionnaire in the Nordic Reference Interval Project 2000
Source
Scandinavian Journal of Clinical & Laboratory Investigation. 64(4):327-342, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
The rules for recruitment of reference individuals, inclusion and preparation of individuals, blood collection, treatment of samples (and control materials) and analysis at the 102 medical laboratories attending the Nordic Reference Interval Project (NORIP) are given as well as the rules for central exclusion of reference individuals. The individuals (18-91-year-olds) should be evenly distributed on age and gender groups. The 3002 reference individuals who contributed at least one reference value to the finally suggested reference intervals were characterized using the information in the questionnaire. Gender, age and country are the main entries in the tables. Other variables in the cross-tables or figure are height, weight, body mass index, ethnic origin, heredity for diabetes, chronic disease, oestrogens or oral contraceptives, other medication, hard physical activity, previous blood donations, smoking habits, use of alcohol, hours since last meal and time of blood collection (hour, day of week, month, year). The Danes had the highest alcohol consumption and the Icelanders had the highest body mass index. The information in this article may interest potential users of the Nordic Reference Interval Project bio-bank and database (NOBIDA) in which serum, Li-heparin plasma and EDTA buffy coat from the mentioned individuals are stored below -80degreesC. [References: 11]
Publication Type
Article

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<15>
Authors
Nordin G. Martensson A. Swolin B. Sandberg S. Christensen NJ. Thorsteinsson V. Franzson L. Kairisto V. Savolainen ER. Title
A multicentre study of reference intervals for haemoglobin, basic blood cell counts and erythrocyte indices in the adult population of the Nordic countries
Source
Scandinavian Journal of Clinical & Laboratory Investigation. 64(4):385-397, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Eight haematological quantities were measured in EDTA anticoagulated venous blood specimens collected from 1826 healthy male and female individuals between 18 and 90 years of age in the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden). The samples, collected between November 1999 and November 2001 as part of the Nordic Reference Interval Project (NORIP), were analysed on 12 different types of modern automated haematology instruments currently in use among the 60 laboratories participating in the study. Non-parametric reference intervals (between 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles) have been calculated for B-Haemoglobin (females 117-153 g/L, males 134-170 g/L), B-Erythrocytes (females 3.94-5.16 x 10(12)/L, males 4.25-5.71 x 10(12)/L), B-EVF (females 0.348-0.459, males 0.395-0.500), B-MCV (82-98 fL), Erc-MCH (27.1-33.3 pg), Erc-MCHC (317-357 g/L), B-Trc (females 165-387 x 10(9)/L, males 145 x 348 x 10(9)/L) and B-Lkc (3.5-8.8 x 10(9)/L). Partitioning of data according to age and gender was done according to a standardized procedure. For most variables the calculated reference intervals corresponded well with older and less well-defined reference intervals. The mean concentration of

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B-Haemoglobin increased by 0.08 g/L per year of age in women, and decreased by 0.1 g/L per year of age in men. B-Haemoglobin increased with body mass index in both men and women. Smoking increased the mean of B-Lkc by 1.1 x 10(9)/L and regular use of alcohol increased the mean of B-MCV by 0.8 fL. The influence of these factors was small overall and did not promote specific reference intervals. [References: 17] Publication Type Article

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<16>
Authors
Reid HJ. Vaughan G.
Title
Convective mixing in a tropopause fold
Source
Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society. 130(599 Part B):1195-1212, 2004 Apr.
Abstract
We present a case study of the passage of a tropopause fold over the UK behind a cold front, with emphasis on the mixing caused by convection extending into the fold. The event took place on 15-16 January 1999, and was the subject of intensive observations using the Met Office C130 aircraft and the mesosphere-stratosphere-troposphere (MST) radar at Aberystwyth. Here we concentrate on radar and satellite observations during the afternoon of 16 January, when the surface cold front had passed over the UK. A tongue of moist air moved northeastwards over Wales at 700 hPa at this time, which, because of the very dry air in the fold above, resulted in potential instability. The resulting convection was clearly observed in NOAA satellite images. The MST radar depicted the passage of the cold front and tropopause fold as a layer of high-echo power and vertical wind shear ascending with time. Spectral widths showed the fold to be free of turbulence until 1200 UTC on 16 January, when convection was observed reaching into the frontal zone and generating turbulence. Eddy dissipation and diffusivity rates of 8.6 mW kg(-1) and 8.5 m(2) s(-1), respectively, were derived for this event. To place these figures in context, they are compared with corresponding rates derived for sixteen other passages of tropopause folds over the radar, each resulting from shear rather than convective instability. The convective event is found to be comparable to the strongest shear events, and to correspond to moderate turbulence as experienced by an aircraft. This process is of potential importance for atmospheric chemistry because it mixes boundary layer air directly with stratospheric air over a timescale of 1-2 hours. [References: 52]
Publication Type
Article

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<17>
Authors
Osborne SR. Haywood JM. Francis PN. Dubovik O.
Title
Short-wave radiative effects of biomass burning aerosol during SAFARI2000 Source
Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society. 130(599 Part B):1423-1447, 2004 Apr.
Abstract
We present data from two case-studies during the Southern AFricAn Research Initiative (SAFARI2000) of the radiative effects of a biomass burning plume advecting over the ocean. In situ aircraft measurements were made of the aerosol vertical structure, the aerosol microphysics, and the aerosol

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optical properties (scattering and absorption coefficients). Remote sensing measurements of the upwelling broadband short-wave (SW) radiative fluxes (0.3-3.0 mum) were made above the plume. Together with modelling of the clear-air flux using a flexible radiation scheme, we have been able to determine the local mean direct radiative effects of the aerosol column for the two cases. Aerosol optical depths were derived using a number of techniques: the upwelling fluxes, vertical integration of the in situ extinction coefficient, and using downwelling sky radiances. These optical depths are compared and discussed; discrepancies are revealed through instrument sampling problems and horizontal inhomogeneity of the aerosol. Spectrally resolved downwelling SW sky radiances as a function of scattering angle were measured and modelled. The modelling technique illustrates the importance of including unpolluted marine boundary-layer aerosol as part of the aerosol column. A retrieval algorithm that uses the measured downwelling sky radiances as input has also been utilized. This algorithm derives a columnar aerosol size distribution for comparison against the measured biomass burning and marine boundary-layer size distributions. The retrieved columnar size distribution is acceptable in representing the atmospheric aerosol in terms of describing the effect on scattered radiances. [References: 30]
Publication Type
Article

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Title
Smokin'
Source
Power. 148(5):9-10, 2004 Jun.
Publication Type
Editorial Material

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<19>
Authors
Bostanci I. Atli O. Celebi N. Tasar A. Alpkarakoc E. Dallar Y. Title
Serum leptin level in children with atopic dermatitis-treated topical steroids
Source
Pediatric Allergy & Immunology. 15(3):267-269, 2004 Jun. Abstract
Leptin, the obese gene product, is a 16-kDa peptide hormone secreted by adiposities. Systemic administration of exogenous glucocorticoids has been found to increase circulating leptin levels. In this study, we aimed to assess serum leptin in children with atopic dermatitis (AD)-treated with local steroids. Twenty children with AD were included during the 2001-2002 time period. The study was conducted prospectively. Atopy was defined as the presence of at least one aeroallergen-specific immunoglobulin E (IgE) antibody. Serum leptin was determined using a commercially available radioimmunoassay kit with 3.4-8.3% intra-assay and 3.0-6.2% interassay coefficients of variation, and 0.5 ng/ml sensitivity. Fourteen boys and six girls with AD, the mean age of the patients was 3.1 +/- 2.2. Forty-three percentage of the family histories for atopy were positive, 60% of the cases passive smoking histories were positive. In seven patients the aeroallergen-specific IgE were positive. All 20 patients treated clobetasone 17-butirate (0.05%). There was no significant difference in serum leptin between patients (mean +/- s.d.: 4.6 +/- 3.8), and controls (mean +/- s.d.: 6.2 +/- 3.6) ($p > 0.05$). Local steroid does not influence circulating leptin levels, suggesting that regulation of body weight is unaffected. [References: 11]

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<20>
Authors
Larramendy C. Divine C. Asnafi-Farhang S. Lagrue G.
Title
Usefulness of biological markers in evaluation of smoking [Review] [French]
Source
Pathologie et Biologie. 52(3):164-172, 2004 Apr.
Abstract
Tobacco exposure can be assessed by the measurement of several markers in biological fluids. These markers are more or less specific for tobacco and the different methods to measure them out differ in terms of sensibility, specificity, ease of use and cost. The clinician prescribing a dosage for a patient has to take all these parameters into account to make an accurate choice. In this article, we have analysed the usefulness of the main biological tobacco markers in the follow-up of smokers and compared their methods of dosage. We propose several indications and point out the interest of relevant markers to realize objective measurements of smoking habits. (C) 2003 Elsevier SAS. Tons droits reserves. [References: 59] Publication Type Review

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<21>
Authors
Meloni M. Torrazza M. Ledda R.
Title
Effectiveness of therapy with iloprost in hand-arm vibration syndrome Source
Occupational Medicine (Oxford). 54(4):261-264, 2004 Jun. Abstract
Aim To evaluate the efficacy and tolerance of therapy with iloprost in hand-arm vibration syndrome.

Methods We describe a clinical case of a male aged 53 years, who was a heavy smoker for 30 years and a mason working with vibrating tools since 1962. He presented with a history of 10 years of attacks of vasospasm, functional impairment and digital ulceration. He was diagnosed as having hand-arm vibration syndrome vascular stage 4 on the Stockholm Workshop 1986 Scale. Besides suspension from work and abstention from smoking, we began intravenous infusion of iloprost for 6 h in cycles of 3-6 consecutive days, arriving at a dose of 1.5-2.0 ng/kg/min.

Results After eight cycles, he reported significant symptomatic and functional improvement. Iloprost was seen to be efficacious: the trophic skin lesions disappeared and his micro circulatory perfusion tests improved. There were no significant side effects.

Conclusions We suggest that the use of iloprost in the treatment of the most advanced stages of vascular hand-arm vibration syndrome warrants further study. [References: 30]
Publication Type
Article

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<22>
Authors
Barnard CG. McBride DI. Firth HM. Herbison GP.
Title
Assessing individual employee risk factors for occupational asthma in primary aluminium smelting
Source
Occupational & Environmental Medicine. 61(7):604-608, 2004 Jul. Abstract
Aims: To assess the significance of individual risk factors in the development of occupational asthma of aluminium smelting (OAAS).

Methods: A matched case-control study nested in a cohort of 545 workers employed in areas with moderate to high levels of smelting dust and fume. The cohort comprised those who had their first preemployment medical examination between 1 July 1982 and 1 July 1995; follow up was until 31 December 2000. Forty five cases diagnosed with OAAS and four controls per case were matched for the same year of pre-employment and age within 5 years. The pre-employment medical questionnaires were examined, blinded as to case-control status, and information obtained on demographics and details of allergic symptoms, respiratory risk factors, respiratory symptoms, and spirometry. Data from the subsequent medical notes yielded subsequent history of hay fever, family history of asthma, full work history, date of termination or diagnosis, and tobacco smoking history at the end-point.

Results: There was a significant positive association between hay fever diagnosed either at or during employment and OAAS (adjusted OR 3.58, 95% CI 1.57 to 8.21). A higher forced expiratory ratio (FEV1/FVC%) at employment reduced the risk of developing OAAS (adjusted OR 0.93, 95% CI 0.88 to 0.99). The risk of OAAS was more than three times higher in individuals with an FER of 70.0 - 74.9% than in individuals with an FER greater than or equal to 80.0% (adjusted OR 3.46, 95% CI 1.01 to 11.89).

Conclusions: Individuals with hay fever may be more susceptible to occupational asthma when exposed to airborne irritants in aluminium smelting. The pathological basis may be reduced nasal filtration and increased bronchial hyperresponsiveness. [References: 38] Publication Type Article

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<23>
Authors
Barros DM. Ramirez MR. Dos Reis EA. Izquierdo I.
Title
Participation of hippocampal nicotinic receptors in acquisition, consolidation and retrieval of memory for one trial inhibitory avoidance in rats
Source
Neuroscience. 126(3):651-656, 2004.
Abstract
One-trial step-down inhibitory avoidance in rats involves the activation of two separate memory types, a short-term system (STM) that lasts 3-6 h, and a long-term system (LTM) that takes 3-6 h to be formed and lasts for many days or even months. Here we investigate the effect of nicotinic receptor (nAChR) ligands infused bilaterally in the hippocampus on STM and LTM formation and on LTM retrieval of this task. Rats were implanted with chronic cannulae in the CA1 region of the dorsal hippocampus, trained using a 0.5 mA foot shock, and tested twice, first 1.5 h after training to measure STM, and again at 24 h to measure LTM. The drugs used were the nAChR antagonists, mecamylamine (1, 3 and 10 mug/side) and dihydro-beta-erythroidine (DHbetaE; 2, 6 and 18 mug/side) and the agonist, nicotine (0.6, 1 and 3 mug/side). They were given either 15 min before

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training, immediately after training or 15 min prior to LTM retrieval. Mecamylamine and DHPE impaired and nicotine enhanced STM, LTM and retrieval similarly. The results indicate that nAChRs in CA1 participate in the regulation of both STM and LTM formation, and on the retrieval of LTM. (C) 2004 IBRO. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 44]
Publication Type
Article

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Authors
Harris JG. Kongs S. Allensworth D. Martin L. Tregellas J. Sullivan B. Zerbe G. Freedman R.
Title
Effects of nicotine on cognitive deficits in schizophrenia Source
Neuropsychopharmacology. 29(7):1378-1385, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Several lines of evidence suggest a pathophysiological role for nicotinic receptors in schizophrenia. Activation by nicotine alters physiological dysfunctions, such as eye movement and sensory gating abnormalities, but effects on neuropsychological performance are just beginning to be investigated. Nicotine-induced desensitization and the well-known tachyphylaxis of nicotinic receptors may confound such efforts. In all, 20 schizophrenics, 10 smokers, and 10 nonsmokers were assessed following the administration of nicotine gum and placebo gum. The Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status was administered. Nicotine affected only the Attention Index; there were no effects on learning and memory, language, or visuospatial/constructional abilities. Attentional function was increased in nonsmokers, but decreased in nicotine-abstinent smokers after nicotine administration. The effects of nicotine in schizophrenia do not extend to all areas of cognition. Effects on attention may be severely limited by tachyphylaxis, such that decremented performance occurs in smokers, while modest effects may be achieved in nonsmokers. [References: 64]
Publication Type
Article

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<25>
Authors
Heguy A. Harvey BG. O'Connor TP. Hackett NR. Crystal RG. Title
Sampling-dependent up-regulation of gene expression in sequential samples of human airway epithelial cells
Source
Molecular Medicine. 9(9-12):200-208, 2003 Sep-Dec.
Abstract
As part of a study of in vivo gene expression levels in the human airway epithelium in response to chronic cigarette smoking, we have identified a number of genes whose expression levels are altered in a time-dependent fashion resulting from the procedure used to sample epithelial cells. Fiberoptic bronchoscopy and airway epithelium brushing were used to obtain independent samples from a single individual, 1st from the right lung, followed by sampling of the left lung. We observed that a specific subset of early response genes encoding proteins involved in transcription, signal transduction, cell cycle/growth, and apoptosis were significantly up-regulated in the left lung samples (the 2nd region to be sampled) compared with the right lung samples (the 1st region to be sampled). This response was due to the temporal nature of the sampling procedure and not

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to inherent gene expression differences between airway epithelium of the right and left lungs. When the order of sampling was reversed, with the left airway epithelium sampled 1st, the same subset of genes were up-regulated in the samples obtained from the right airway epithelium. The time-dependent up-regulation of these genes was likely in response to the stress of the procedure and/or the anesthesia used. Sampling-dependent uncertainty of gene expression is likely a general phenomenon relevant to the procedures used for obtaining biological samples, particularly in humans where the sampling procedures are dependent on ensuring comfort and safety. [References: 39]

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<26>

Authors
Tabakoglu E. Ciftci S. Hatipoglu ON. Altiay G. Caglar T. Title
Levels of superoxide dismutase and malondialdehyde in primary spontaneous pneumothorax

Source
Mediators of Inflammation. 13(3):209-210, 2004 Jun.

Abstract
THE aim of the present study is to determine whether patients with primary spontaneous pneumothorax (PSP) are subject to oxidative stress. For this purpose, we measured the activities of red blood cell superoxide dismutase, which is an antioxidant enzyme, and the level of plasma malondialdehyde, which is one of the lipid peroxidation markers, in a group of patients with PSP. The study was carried out with 16 patients with PSP and 24 healthy individuals. The two groups were similar to each other in terms of sex, age and smoking attitudes. Erythrocyte superoxide dismutase activity was found to be significantly lower in patients with PSP than in the control group ($p < 0.01$). The plasma malondialdehyde levels were significantly high in patients with PSP ($p < 0.01$). Our results suggest that oxidative stress may contribute to the pathogenesis of PSP. [References: 7]

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<27>

Authors
Haque SF. Izumi SI. Aikawa H. Suzuki T. Matsubayashi H. Murano T. Kika G. Ikeda M. Goya K. Makino T.

Title
Anesthesia and acoustic stress-induced intra-uterine growth retardation in mice

Source
Journal of Reproduction & Development. 50(2):185-190, 2004 Apr. Abstract
Stress interferes with reproduction, adversely influencing implantation and fetal growth, and sometimes even leading to abortion. Here, we attempted to evaluate the early gestational effects of uncomfortable sound on pregnant mice and their offspring. Ten-week-old pregnant Jcl:ICR mice were exposed to sound (100 dB, random frequency between 9-34 kHz) for 8 hours on the 3(rd), 5(th) and 7(th) gestational days (GD). The effects of general anesthesia were also investigated, with or without acoustic stress. All groups were examined on the 18(th) GD for fetal growth. Fetal weight, number of ossified sacrococcygeal vertebrae and placental weight were all significantly reduced ($P<0.0001$) when stress was induced on the 7(th) GD, but not on the 3(rd) or 5(th) GD. This intra-uterine growth

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retardation (IUGR) was significantly inhibited by general anesthesia (P<0.0001), although general anesthesia alone induced significant IUGR (P<0.0001) when compared with control mice. This suggests that acoustic exposure indirectly exerts an effect on fetal growth, possibly via a psycho-maternal pathway. We also found that analysis of the number of ossified sacrococcygeal vertebrae is the most sensitive tool for the study of IUGR. [References: 15]
Publication Type
Article

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<28>
Authors
Liu RH. Mizuta M. Matsukura S.
Title
The expression and functional role of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in rat adipocytes
Source
Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics. 310(1):52-58, 2004 Jul 1.
Abstract
To clarify whether nicotine has a direct effect on the function of adipocytes, we evaluated nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) expression in adipocytes by reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and immunocytochemistry and the direct effects of nicotine on the production of adipocytokines by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and Western blot analysis. Receptor binding assays were performed using [H-3] nicotine. RT-PCR studies revealed that alpha1-7, 9, 10, beta1-4, delta, and epsilon subunit mRNAs are expressed in adipocytes. Immunocytochemical experiments also suggested the presence of alpha7 and beta2 subunits. The receptor binding assay revealed a binding site for nicotine (K-d = 39.2 x 10(-9) M) on adipocytes. Adipocytes incubated with nicotine for 12 and 36 h released tumor necrosis factor-alpha(TNF-alpha), adiponectin, and free fatty acid (FFA) into the medium in a dose-dependent manner with increasing nicotine concentration from 6 x 10(-8) to 6 x 10(-4) M. However, TNF-alpha protein levels in adipocytes incubated for 12 and 36 h decreased in a dose-dependent manner with increasing nicotine concentration from 6 x 10(-8) to 6 x 10(-4) M. These results show that adipocytes have functional nAChRs and suggest that nicotine reduces TNF-alpha protein production in adipocytes through the activation of nAChRs. Nicotine may temporarily lower insulin sensitivity by stimulating the secretion of TNF-alpha and FFA, whereas long-term direct stimulation of nAChRs by nicotine in addition to autonomic nervous system stimulation may contribute to better insulin sensitivity in vivo through a modulated secretion of adipocytokines. [References: 40] Publication Type
Article

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<29>
Authors
Morissette G. Moreau E. Gaudreault RC. Marceau F.
Title
Massive cell vacuolization induced by organic amines such as procainamide Source
Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics. 310(1):395-406, 2004 Jul 1.
Abstract
Procaine and some other basic drugs reportedly induce vacuolization of various cell types. We addressed the concentration-effect and structure-activity relationships as well as the mechanism of this effect

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using three cell lines. Massive vacuolization occurs over several hours in primary cultures of rabbit pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells (SMCs) and COS-1 cells in response to procaine and loosely related amine compounds (procainamide, N-acetyl-procainamide, metoclopramide, lidocaine, triethylamine, nicotine) used at 2.5 mM. Furthermore, chloroquine, propranolol, diphenhydramine, and neutral red are active in this respect at 100 to 250 muM in SMCs and COS-1 cells. Human embryonic kidney 293 cells mildly responded to triethylamine, nicotine, and propranolol only. Tetraethylammonium was uniformly inactive, as well as many other drugs in all three cell types (concentrations up to 2.5 mM). Procainamide does not induce apoptosis in SMCs treated for up to 48 h, although the vacuolization is sustained and proliferation and migration are reduced during this period. Procainamide-induced vacuolization is reversible on drug washing, largely prevented by bafilomycin A1 cotreatment, and has a tentatively identified Golgi origin (uptake of ceramide-C5). Procainamide and neutral red are concentrated in SMCs in a bafilomycin A1-sensitive manner. The preventive effect of bafilomycin A1 suggests that the vacuoles originate from the osmotic swelling of acidic organelles in which the charged basic drugs are trapped at low pH. Drug transport at the plasma membrane may be limiting for this type of response, as suggested by the cell type selectivity of agents and the inhibitory effect of some drugs such as quinidine. [References: 40]

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<30>

Authors
Xiao YX. Kellar KJ.

Title
The comparative pharmacology and up-regulation of rat neuronal nicotinic receptor subtype binding sites stably expressed in transfected mammalian cells

Source
Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics. 310(1):98-107, 2004 Jul 1.

Abstract
We stably transfected human embryonic kidney cells (HEK 293 cells) with genes encoding rat neuronal nicotinic receptor alpha2, alpha3, or alpha4 subunits in combination with the beta2 or beta4 subunit to generate six cell lines that express defined subunit combinations that represent potential subtypes of rat neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs). These cell lines were designated KXalpha2beta2, KXalpha2beta4, KXalpha3beta2, KXalpha3beta4, KXalpha4beta2, and KXalpha4beta4. The K-d values of [H-3](+/-) epibatidine ([H-3]EB) binding to membranes from these six cell lines ranged from similar to 0.02 to 0.3 nM. The pharmacological profiles of the agonist binding sites of these putative nAChR subtypes were examined in competition studies in which unlabeled nicotinic ligands, including 10 agonists and two antagonists, competed against [H-3]EB. Most nicotinic ligands examined had higher affinity for the receptor subtypes containing the beta2 subunit compared with those containing the beta4 subunit. An excellent correlation ($r > 0.99$) of the binding affinities of the 10 agonists was observed between receptors from KXalpha4beta2 cells and from rat forebrain tissue, in which [H-3]EB binding represents predominantly alpha4beta2 nAChRs. More important, the affinities (K-i values) for the two tissues were nearly identical. The densities of the binding sites of all six cell lines were increased after a 5-day exposure to (-)-nicotine or the quaternary amine agonist carbachol. These data indicate that these cell lines expressing nAChR subunit combinations should be useful models for investigating pharmacological properties and regulation of the binding sites of potential nAChR subtypes, as well as for studying the properties of nicotinic compounds. [References: 49] Publication Type
Article

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<31>
Authors
Persson GR. Persson RE. Hollender LG. Kiyak HA.
Title
The impact of ethnicity, gender, and marital status on periodontal and systemic health of older subjects in the trials to enhance elders' teeth and oral health (TEETH)
Source
Journal of Periodontology. 75(6):817-823, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Background: Few studies have examined the association between periodontitis risk, gender, and marital status in older adults. The purpose of this study was to assess if the oral health status of older subjects could be explained by differences in: 1) marital status; 2) gender; and 3) ethnicity.

Methods: Clinical and radiographic periodontal oral conditions were studied in 701 older subjects from the TEETH clinical trial. Medical conditions as well as ethnic and marital status and smoking habits were considered.

Results: A total of 89 married couples were identified; 40.7% of these were of European descent and 48.1% of Chinese descent. The mean age was 67.7 years (SD +/- 4.7). The men were older than the women (mean difference: 1.5 years, SD +/- 4.6, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.5 to 2.5, P < 0.01). No significant differences in periodontal conditions were found between spouses or by marital status. Chinese descent was associated with a higher risk for periodontitis, regardless of marital status (odds ratio: 1.5, 95% CI: 1.05 to 2.04, P < 0.03).

Conclusions: 1) Married couples have similar social habits, similar oral health perceptions, and similar patterns of periodontal disease. 2) Dental studies including married couples do not bias data for married subjects as such. 3) Marital status has a limited impact on periodontal health but may have a greater impact on several systemic conditions, especially in widowed, divorced, or never married women. 4) Older Chinese subjects perceive themselves as being at lower risk for periodontitis but have more objective signs of periodontitis than older subjects of European descent.
[References: 31]
Publication Type
Article

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<32>
Authors
Papantonopoulos GH.
Title
Effect of periodontal therapy in smokers and non-smokers with advanced periodontal disease: Results after maintenance therapy for a minimum of 5 years
Source
Journal of Periodontology. 75(6):839-843, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Background: Longitudinal clinical studies show smoking is a risk factor for periodontal disease progression. It has also been documented that smoking impairs healing after periodontal therapy. However, the longitudinal effect of smoking on treatment results in patients who

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undergo long-term maintenance therapy has not been extensively investigated. This study clinically and radiographically compared smoking and non-smoking patients who had been treated for advanced periodontal disease and who received maintenance therapy for a minimum of 5 years.

Methods: Twenty-nine patients were selected over a 6-month period when they presented for a regularly scheduled visit in a private office. Patients were selected on the basis of initially having lost 50% of bone support on 50% of their teeth; had received follow-up therapy for at least 5 years; were compliant at 75% of the appointments; and had plaque scores <20% in 75% of the visits. All patients had received non-surgical and surgical therapy as required for pocket elimination. Fourteen were active smokers during the entire maintenance period. Clinical measurements of probing depths and presence of plaque and gingivitis and a new set of standardized radiographs were taken.

Results: Smokers had higher mean radiographic bone loss values prior to treatment (7.52 +/- 1.39 versus 6.65 +/- 1.39) and at the final examination (7.32 +/- 1.42 versus 6.29 +/- 1.29) mean radiographic bone loss as well as initial, immediate post-therapy, and final percent of pockets greater than or equal to6 mm (1.42% +/- 1.87% versus 0.60% +/- 1.11%). Differences were not statistically significant. Over 5 to 8 years, seven sites in four non-smokers and 11 sites in six smokers exhibited radiographic bone loss greater than or equal to2 mm. One tooth in a non-smoker and three teeth in two smokers were lost. In a logistic regression analysis, smoking increased the odds ratio 10.7 times of having greater than or equal tol site with bone loss greater than or equal to2 mm.

Conclusion: The present study on a small group of patients treated for advanced periodontal disease and well maintained over 5 to 8 years showed no statistically significant differences between smokers and non-smokers in clinical probing depth and radiographic bone loss measurements.
[References: 32]

Publication Type
Article

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<33>

Authors
Baljoon M. Natto S. Bergstrom J.

Title
The association of smoking with vertical periodontal bone loss Source Journal of Periodontology. 75(6):844-851, 2004 Jun.

Abstract
Background: Knowledge about the relation between smoking and vertical periodontal bone loss is scant. The objective of the present study was to investigate the association between smoking and the prevalence and severity of vertical bone defects.

Methods: Full sets of intraoral radiographs of 249 individuals in 1982 and 229 individuals in 1992 both with an age range 21 to 70 years were assessed with regard to presence or absence of vertical bone defects. A vertical defect was defined as a resorption of the interdental marginal bone greater than or equal to2 mm that had a typical angulation towards either the mesial or distal aspect of the root.

Results: The prevalence of vertical defects in 1982 was 47% for current smokers, 49% for former smokers, and 24% for nonsmokers. In 1992 the prevalence was 42%, 28%, and 19% for current smokers, former smokers, and non-smokers, respectively. Both in 1982 and 1992 the prevalence was significantly related to smoking status (chi(2) = 14.4 and chi(2) = 9.9, P<0.01). Furthermore, the severity of vertical defects was significantly

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associated with smoking after controlling for age both in 1982 and 1992 (P<0.05). The relative risk associated with current smoking was 2.0-fold increased in 1982 and 3.4-fold increased in 1992 (P <0.05).

Conclusions: The observations suggest that smoking is associated with increased levels of prevalence as well as severity of vertical bone loss. Smoking is considered a potential risk factor for vertical periodontal bone loss. [References: 28]

Publication Type
Article

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http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=106937700%7c33

<34>

Authors
Lena C. Popa D. Grailhe R. Escourrou P. Changeux JP. Adrien J. Title
beta 2-containing nicotinic receptors contribute to the organization of sleep and regulate putative micro-arousals in mice

Source
Journal of Neuroscience. 24(25):5711-5718, 2004 Jun 23. Abstract
The cholinergic system is involved in arousal and in rapid eye movement sleep (REMS). To evaluate the contribution of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) to these functions, we studied with polygraphic recordings the regulation of sleep in mice lacking the beta2 subunit gene of the nAChRs, a major component of high-affinity nicotine binding sites in the brain. Nicotine (1-2 mg/kg, i.p.) increased wakefulness in wild-type but not knock-out animals, indicating that beta2-containing nAChRs mediate the arousing properties of nicotine. Under normal conditions, the beta2-/- mice displayed the same amounts of waking, non-REM sleep (NREMS) and REMS as their wild-type counterparts. However, they exhibited longer REMS episodes and a reduced fragmentation of NREMS by events characterized notably by a transient drop in EEG power and frequently associated with EMG activation, tentatively referred to as micro-arousals. Respiration monitoring showed that these events were accompanied with, but not caused by, breathing irregularities. Sleep deprivation of beta2-/- mice resulted in a normal increase in REMS episode duration and NREMS delta power but yielded a reduction of the number of micro-arousals in NREMS. In contrast, in beta2-/- mice, a 1 hr immobilization stress failed to produce the normal rebound in REMS in the following 12 hr and, instead, was associated with increased NREMS fragmentation and sustained corticosterone levels. Our results show that the beta2-containing nAChRs contribute to the organization of sleep by regulating the transient phasic activity in NREMS, the REMS onset and duration, and the REMS-promoting effect of stress. [References: 53] Publication Type
Article

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<35>

Authors
Hanganu IL. Luhmann HJ.

Title
Functional nicotinic acetylcholine receptors on subplate neurons in neonatal rat somatosensory cortex

Source
Journal of Neurophysiology. 92(1):189-198, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
The establishment of cortical synaptic circuits during early development requires the presence of subplate neurons (SPn's), a heterogeneous population of neurons capable to integrate and process synaptic information from the thalamus, cortical plate, and neighboring SPn's. An

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accumulation of cholinergic afferents and nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) has been documentated in the subplate around birth. To assess the developmental role of the cholinergic innervation onto SPn's, we used whole cell patch-clamp recordings of visually identified and biocytin-labeled SPn's in neonatal rat somatosensory cortex. Functional nAChRs were present in 92% of the investigated SPn's. Activation of postsynaptic nAChRs by local application of agonists elicited a brief membrane depolarization associated with a barrage of action potentials and large inward currents reversing around 0 mV. According to our pharmacological data, excitation of SPn's is mediated by alpha4beta2 receptors. In contrast, functional alpha7 nAChRs could not be identified on SPn's. Activation of nAChRs affected neither the spontaneous synaptic activity of SPn's nor the synaptic connections between thalamus and SPn's and within subplate. Nicotine, at concentrations reaching the developing brain by maternal smoking, induced a severe desensitization of nAChRs and an increase in the baseline noise. These results indicate that nAChR-mediated excitation of SPn's may stabilize the developing synaptic circuits and suggest the involvement of nAChRs located on SPn's in the fetal tobacco syndrome. [References: 81]

Publication Type
Article

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<36>

Authors
Tedesco MA. Natale F. Di Salvo G. Caputo S. Capsso M. Calabro R. Title
Effects of coexisting hypertension and type II diabetes mellitus on arterial stiffness

Source
Journal of Human Hypertension. 18(7):469-473, 2004 Jul. Abstract
Hypertension (HT) is frequently associated with diabetes mellitus (DM) and its prevalence doubles in diabetics compared to the general population. This high prevalence is associated with increased stiffness of large arteries, which often precedes macrovascular events. The aim of our study was to evaluate the influence of HT and type II DM on aortic stiffness in patients with one disease or the other compared to those with both HT and type II DM. We studied 220 patients, 50 with type II DM (Group A), 50 with HT (Group B), 85 with both diseases (Group C), and 35 healthy subjects (HS). Regional arterial stiffness was assessed by automatic measurement of the carotid - femoral pulse wave velocity (PWV). For each patient, we evaluated: age, sex, body mass index, smoking habit, heart rate, SBP/DBP, pulse pressure (PP), mean BP, fasting glucose, lipid profile, uric acid, and fibrinogen. Group C had significantly more women and non smokers and the highest PP (61 +/- 14 mmHg). Of biochemical parameters, only fibrinogen was higher in Group A and in Group C (P<0.01 and P<0.001, respectively). Group C had a significantly higher PWV than the other four groups (P<0.0001). Stepwise forward regression analysis showed that fasting glucose was the first independent determinant of PWV (P<0.0001). In conclusion, this study shows that patients with DM and HT have higher arterial stiffness compared to HS and those with one disease or the other. Fasting glucose is the major independent determinant of PWV, which may be used as a relevant tool to assess the influence of cardiovascular risk factors on arterial stiffness in high-risk patients. [References: 32]

Publication Type
Article

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Authors
Radi S. Lang T. Lauwers-Cances V. Chatellier G. Fauvel JP. Larabi L. De Gaudemaris R.
Title
One-year hypertension incidence and its predictors in a working population: the IHPAF study
Source
Journal of Human Hypertension. 18(7):487-494, 2004 Jul. Abstract
The aims of our study were: (i) to estimate the yearly incidence rates based on one vs two visits in a working population and (ii) to identify incident hypertension modifiable risk factors. A total of 21 566 normotensive subjects were included in a 1-year cohort study. Blood pressure (BP) levels at inclusion and at the second year screening were measured on the basis of two visits, that is, if BP was over 140/90 mmHg in untreated subjects, they were invited to a control visit 1 month later. Height and weight were measured and behavioural risk factors were collected. Among the 17 465 subjects who completed the entire protocol (9691 men and 7774 women), 17 026 remained normotensive at a 1-year interval and 439 (325 men and 114 women) became hypertensive. Crude yearly incidence rates based on one visit were 6.21% in men and 3.06% in women, compared with 3.04% in men and 1.34% in women when incidence rates were based on two visits, a more than twofold difference. Age and body mass index at baseline were the two major independent determinants of incident hypertension in both genders. Smoking and alcohol consumption were significant risk factors in men but not in women, and a low educational level only in women. BP measurement on separate occasions is necessary to avoid overestimation of incidence. Weight in both genders and alcohol consumption in men were the main modifiable predictors of hypertension. [References: 33]
Publication Type
Article

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<38>
Authors
Russo EB. Merzouki A. Mesa JM. Frey KA. Bach P.
Title
Cannabis improves night vision: a case study of dark adaptometry and scotopic sensitivity in kif smokers of the Rif mountains of northern Morocco
Source
Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 93(1):99-104, 2004 Jul. Abstract
Previous reports have documented an improvement in night vision among Jamaican fishermen after ingestion of a crude tincture of herbal cannabis, while two members of this group noted that Moroccan fishermen and mountain dwellers observe an analogous improvement after smoking kif, sifted Cannabis sativa mixed with tobacco (Nicotiana rustica). Field-testing of night vision has become possible with a portable device, the LKC Technologies Scotopic Sensitivity Tester-1 (SST-1). This study examines the results of double-blinded graduated THC administration 0-20 mg (as Marinol(R)) versus placebo in one subject on measures of dark adaptometry and scotopic sensitivity. Analogous field studies were per-formed in Morocco with the SST-1 in three subjects before and after smoking kif. In both test situations, improvements in night vision measures were noted after THC or cannabis. It is believed that this effect is dose-dependent and cannabinoid-mediated at the retinal level. Further testing may assess possible clinical application of these results in retinitis pigmentosa or other conditions. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
[References: 31]
Publication Type
Article

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<39>
Authors
D'Angelo E. Pecchiari M. Saetta M. Balestro E. Milic-Emili J. Title
Dependence of lung injury on inflation rate during low-volume ventilation in normal open-chest rabbits
Source
Journal of Applied Physiology. 97(1):260-268, 2004 Jul. Abstract
Lung mechanics and morphometry were assessed in two groups of nine normal open-chest rabbits mechanically ventilated (MV) for 3-4 h at zero end-expiratory pressure (ZEEP) with physiological tidal Volumes (VT; 11 ml/kg) and high (group A) or low (group B) inflation flow (44 and 6.1 mi.kg(-1).s(-1), respectively). Relative to initial MV on positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP; 2.3 cmH(2)O), MV on ZEEP increased quasi-static elastance and airway and viscoelastic resistance more in group A (+251, +393, and +225%, respectively) than in group B (+180, +247, and +183%, respectively), with no change in viscoelastic time constant. After restoration of PEEP, quasi-static elastance and viscoelastic resistance returned to control, whereas airway resistance, still relative to initial values, remained elevated more in group A (+86%) than in group B (+33%). In contrast, prolonged high-flow MV on PEEP had no effect on lung mechanics of seven open-chest rabbits (group C). Gas exchange on PEEP was equally preserved in all groups, and the lung wet-to-dry ratios were normal. Relative to group C, both groups A and B had an increased percentage of abnormal alveolar-bronchiolar attachments and number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes in alveolar septa, the latter being significantly larger in group A than in group B. Thus prolonged MV on ZEEP with cyclic opening-closing of peripheral airways causes alveolar-bronchiolar uncoupling and parenchymal inflammation with concurrent, persistent increase in airway resistance, which are worsened by high-inflation flow. [References: 30]
Publication Type
Article

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<40>
Authors
Egeli E. Oghan F. Ozturk O. Harputluoglu U.
Title
Effects of otorhinolaryngological diseases and socioeconomic status on school performance: a survey study
Source
International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology. 68(7):883-888, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Objective: The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of otorhinolaryngological (ORL) diseases and socioeconomic status (SES) on school performance. Methods: This study was conducted in three primary schools located in Duzce. Of three schools, two schools (group A) are located in the suburb area of the city and students had a low SES. The other one (group B) is in the center of the city and students had a high SES. A total of 1282 (urban 609 and rural 673) students attending to these three schools were examined considering the ORL diseases. SES of the students were evaluated according to the mean monthly income within the family, educational level of parents and occupation, presence of conflict within the family, and smoking habits. School performance of the children is ranged between 1 and 5. School success of students were evaluated by asking their educators. Results: The mean (S.D.) age was 9.15 (1.48) years (range, 7-12). The students in group B were observed as more successful than that of group A. A major finding in this study is that the incidence

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of ORL diseases in the rural school is high and it was found that when ORL diseases increased, the mean school success grade of the students decreased in group B. The otological diseases were found to have an effect on school performance more than the other ORL diseases independently of SES. When we analyzed the effect of SES on school performance, we found that the students' school grade level in group A was low. Conclusions: ORL diseases are more commonly detected in the primary schools with tower socioeconomic level than the other and we found that the effects of ORL diseases and SES on school performance in group B was low. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 19] Publication Type Article

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<41>

Authors
Kondo M. Yano Y. Shirataka M. Urata G. Sassa S.

Title
Porphyrias in Japan: Compilation of all cases reported through 2002 [Review]

Source
International Journal of Hematology. 79(5):448-456, 2004 Jun. Abstract The first case of porphyria on record in Japan was a patient with congenital erythropoietic porphyria (CEP) reported by Sato and Takahashi in 1920. Since then until the end of December 2002, 827 cases of porphyrias have been diagnosed from characteristic clinical and/or laboratory findings (463 males, 358 females, and 6 of unknown sex). Essentially all inherited porphyrias have been found in Japan, with the incidences and clinical symptoms generally being similar to those reported for other countries. The male-female ratio was approximately 1:1 for CEP, whereas it was higher for erythropoietic protoporphyria. In contrast, preponderances of female patients exist with acute hepatic porphyrias, such as acute intermittent porphyria (AIP), variegate porphyria (VP), and hereditary coproporphyria (HCP), and with undefined acute porphyria. Although porphyria cutanea tarda (PCT) is believed to be increasing recently in women in other countries because of smoking and the use of contraceptives, it is still by far more prominent in males in Japan than in females. The recent increasing contribution of hepatitis C virus infection to PCT in Japan has also been recognized, but there have been no PCT cases in Japan with HFE gene mutations. Familial occurrence and consanguinity were high for CEP, as expected; however, significant consanguinity was also noted in families where CEP, AIP, HCP, VP, or PCT occurred as a single isolated case without a family history of disease. This survey also revealed that as many as 71% of acute hepatic porphyria cases were initially diagnosed as nonporphyria and later revised or corrected to porphyria, indicating the difficulty of diagnosing porphyria in the absence of specific laboratory testing for porphyrins and their precursors in urine, stool, plasma, and erythrocyte samples. (C) 2004 The Japanese Society of Hematology. [References: 40]

Publication Type
Review

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<42>

Authors
Tentolouris C. Tousoulis D. Davies G. Tsioufis C. Kallikazaros I. Michailidis A. Trikas A. Toutouzas P. Stefanadis C.

Title
Effects of smoking on nitric oxide synthesis in epicardial normal and atheromatous coronary arteries

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

Source
International Journal of Cardiology. 95(1):69-73, 2004 May. Abstract
The effects of an intracoronary infusion of N-G-monomethyl-L-arginine (LNMMA) followed by intracoronary administration of nitroglycerin in non-stenotic proximal and distal coronary segments were studied in 11 patients with coronary artery disease and in 19 subjects with "normal arteriograms". In normal subjects, LNMMA induced significant constriction ($p < 0.01$) of proximal and distal vessels in non-smokers and smokers. In normal non-smokers, the reduction in coronary luminal diameter of proximal segments was significantly greater compared to normal smokers ($p < 0.05$). In patients with coronary artery disease, LNMMA induced significant constriction of proximal and distal vessels in smokers, and only distal constriction in non-smokers ($p < 0.01$). The reduction in coronary luminal diameter of the distal segments in normal smokers, and in both groups in patients with coronary artery disease was significantly greater compared with proximal segments ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, the difference in vasomotor response to LNMMA in relation to smoking is localised to the proximal coronary segments. (C) 2003 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
[References: 28]
Publication Type
Article

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<43>
Authors
Strassburg A. Krems C. Luhrmann PM. Hartmann B. Neuhauser-Berthold M. Title
Effect of age on plasma homocysteine concentrations in young and elderly subjects considering serum vitamin concentrations and different lifestyle factors
Source
International Journal for Vitamin & Nutrition Research. 74(2):129-136, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate whether an increase in total homocysteine (tHcy) concentration with increasing age is due to diminishing serum concentrations of pyridoxal-5-phosphate (PLP), vitamin B-12, and folate. The possible influence of different lifestyle factors on tHcy concentration was considered.

Methods: Plasma tHcy, serum concentrations of pyridoxal-5-phosphate, vitamin B-12, and folate, intake of coffee and tea, alcohol, and methionine, as well as cigarette smoking, were determined in 252 elderly subjects (60-87 years old) of the longitudinal study on nutrition and health status in an aging population in Giessen (GISELA) and 99 young adults (20-34 years old) of the study on health and nutrition of young adults (GEJE).

Results: Mean plasma tHcy concentrations were significantly higher in elderly than in young female subjects (9.7 +/- 1.9 mumol/L vs 9.0 +/- 1.6 mumol/L, $p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between elderly and young men (10.6 +/- 2.1 mumol/L vs 10.7 +/- 2.6 mumol/L). No differences in tHcy were observed between young and elderly subjects after adjustment for serum concentrations of PLP, vitamin B-12, and folate. Multiple linear regression analysis revealed a significant influence of age only in elderly, but not in younger subjects.

Conclusion: Higher tHcy concentrations in the elderly, in comparison to younger women, are due to lower serum concentrations of PLP, vitamin B-12, and folate, whereas within the age group of elderly subjects alone tHcy concentrations increase with age irrespective of serum vitamin concentrations. [References: 48]
Publication Type
Article

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<44>
Authors
Bhattacharyya SN. Dubick MA. Yantis LD. Enriquez JI. Buchanan KC. Batra SK. Smiley RA.
Title
In vivo effect of wood smoke on the expression of two mucin genes in rat airways
Source
Inflammation. 28(2):67-76, 2004 Apr.
Abstract
A short-term, time-dependent smoke exposure of rats in a nose-only chamber to burning wood and 24-h recovery time revealed inflammation of the airways with varying degrees of injury from loss of cilia, degeneration of epithelium, and squamous metaplasia to submucosal edema. These histological changes were reflected in variable expression of the secretory Muc5AC and low expression of membrane-associated Muc4 mucin genes. 20-min smoke exposure in extended recovery experiments showed marked disorder of tracheal epithelium for up to 72 h of recovery with a return to normal by 7 days. Gene expressions were elevated at 24 and 48 h of recovery. 30-min smoke exposure showed a more severe degeneration of the epithelium and a longer recovery time. Muc5AC expression decreased after 72 h of recovery, while there was upregulation of Muc4 gene from 48 through 96 h. Because Muc4 upregulation and histological results correlate and it has reportedly been associated with epithelium renewal, Muc4 gene may be a useful marker for the regeneration of tracheal epithelium.
[References: 57]
Publication Type
Article

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<45>
Authors
Fox E. Taylor H. Andrew M. Han H. Mohamed E. Garrison R. Skelton T. Title
Body mass index and blood pressure influences on left ventricular mass and geometry in African Americans - The Atherosclerotic Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study
Source
Hypertension. 44(1):55-60, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
A unique interaction between the influences of body mass index and blood pressure on left ventricular mass index and geometry may contribute to the higher prevalence of left ventricular hypertrophy in African Americans. This cross-sectional study assessed separate and joint influences of body mass index and blood pressure on left ventricular mass index and geometry in 1729 African American participants of the Atherosclerotic Risk in Communities Study. The association between both left ventricular mass index and relative wall thickness and body mass index in each blood pressure category and between these variables and blood pressure in each body mass index category was assessed adjusting for age, diabetes status, hypertension medication, and smoking status. We found that left ventricular hypertrophy and concentric geometry were highly prevalent and that body mass index and blood pressure were independently associated with left ventricular mass index. The adjusted association between blood pressure and left ventricular mass index was stronger with higher body mass index categories; however, there was no significant interaction suggesting merely an additive relationship (not synergistic/multiplicative as tested for in the interaction analysis).

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Although relative wall thickness was greater with higher categories of body mass index and blood pressure, the mean difference in relative wall thickness between body mass index and blood pressure categories was not statistically significant. The effect on left ventricular geometry as measured by relative wall thickness supports the theory that there is a pathophysiological component in the mechanism of hypertrophy. [References: 29]
Publication Type
Article

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<46>
Authors
Baird DT. Cohen J. Collins J. Diedrich K. Evers JLH. Irvine S. Nieschlag E. Tarlatzis B. Templeton A. Van Steirteghem A. Andersen H. Crosignani PG. Diczfalusy E. Fauser BCJM. Fraser L. Glasier A. Weis E.
Title
Diagnosis and management of the infertile couple: missing information Source
Human Reproduction Update. 10(4):295-307, 2004 Jul-Aug. Abstract
Missing information about reproductive processes is an important barrier to conception and live birth among infertile couples. In vitro and genetic techniques have been informative, but not enough is known about potential defects in fertilization, implantation and early embryo development to define explicit infertility diagnoses and direct specific treatment. Study of gamete quality is needed because endocrine and ultrasound measurements in the female cannot determine oocyte quality and semen analysis in the male is a limited predictor of fertilizing ability. Also, more study would help in understanding the conditions in the Fallopian tube and elsewhere that foster fertilization and embryo development. Research in related subjects is also needed: after many years of enquiry, there exists little or no evidence to determine how and if endometriosis causes subfertility. In contrast, the recently described impact of smoking in males is large, clinically important and possibly reversible. Missing information limits the choice of specific treatment, puts a ceiling on the overall prognosis, increases the likelihood of persistent infertility and forms a barrier to understanding the broader meanings of success in the management of infertility. [References: 127]
Publication Type
Article

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<47>
Authors
Kimata H.
Title
Passive smoking elevates neurotrophin levels in tears
Source
Human & Experimental Toxicology. 23(5):215-217, 2004 May. Abstract
The effect of passive smoking on levels of neurotrophin in tears was studied in normal subjects or patients with atopic keratoconjunctivitis (AKC). Basal levels of neurotrophins, nerve growth factor (NGF), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) and NT-4, in tears were significantly higher in AKC patients than those in normal subjects. Passive smoking had no effect on levels of neurotrophin in tears of normal subjects, while it elevated levels of NGF, BDNF, NT-3 and NT-4 in tears of AKC patients. These results indicate that passive smoking elevates levels of neurotrophin in tears, which in turn may aggravate AKC. [References: 11]

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Article

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<48>
Authors
Solem CA. Loftus EV.
Title
Management of refractory inflammatory bowel disease [Review] Source Gastroenterology Clinics of North America. 33(2):319-+, 2004 Jun. Abstract One of the most challenging aspects of the management of inflammatory bowel disease is the high frequency of incomplete or absent response to medical therapy. Although many patients may be truly refractory to medical therapy, a lack of response may indicate several possibilities, including incorrect diagnosis, progression of disease extent, intestinal complication, superinfection, underdosing of therapy, monotherapy instead of combination therapy, or medication intolerance. This article provides a practical general approach to refractory inflammatory bowel disease patients encountered in clinical practice. [References: 101] Publication Type Review

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<49>
Authors
Van Assche G. Rutgeerts P.
Title
Medical management of postoperative recurrence in Crohn's disease Source Gastroenterology Clinics of North America. 33(2):347-+, 2004 Jun. Abstract More than half of Crohn's disease patients require surgery during the course of their disease. Although endoscopic recurrence does not necessarily imply that patients have symptom recurrence, the high need for repeated surgery indicates that lesions gradually developing after surgical remission lead to fibrostenosis or other complications. Despite multiple clinical trials a clear medical strategy to prevent disease recurrence has not been identified. Future well-designed collaborative trials with specified end points are needed to optimize clinical practice in the prevention of postoperative Crohn's disease recurrence. [References: 45]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
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<50>
Authors
Shin EJ. Hajaligol MR. Rasouli F.
Title
Heterogeneous cracking of catechol under partially oxidative conditions Source Fuel. 83(11-12):1445-1453, 2004 Aug.
Abstract
Heterogeneous cracking of catechol over the temperature range of 350-650 degreesC and under partially oxidative conditions was studied using nano-particle iron oxide. We employed a flow tube reactor set-up for heterogeneous cracking, a molecular beam mass spectrometer for the real time sampling and measurement of cracking products, and factor analysis to deconvolute the complex chemistry. The effects on conversion and products

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distribution of varying process parameters such as catechol feed rate, oxygen concentration, and temperature were considered. Thermal decomposition of catechol begins at above 500 degreesC. In the presence of the iron oxide, however, catechol significantly decomposes at temperatures as low as 350 degreesC. The formation of carbon dioxide and water was promoted at the lower catechol feed rates. Higher catechol feed rates suppressed the conversion and enhanced the formation of single ring aromatic products, especially the formation of an aromatic ketone, indanone (m/z 132, C9H8O), through gas-phase secondary reactions. Increasing oxygen concentration up to 21%, however, completed the cracking of catechol with increasing formation of carbon dioxide and water even at 350 degreesC for a high catechol feed rate. The iron oxide was deactivated after being exposed to the vapor of catechol at lower temperatures (between 350 and 400 degreesC). However, it retained its activity at temperatures above 450 degreesC. High-resolution transmission electron microscopy was used to characterize the iron oxide nano-particles at various reaction conditions. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 41]

Publication Type
Article

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<51>

Authors
Rostami A. Murthy J. Hajaligol M.

Title
Modeling of smoldering process in a porous biomass fuel rod Source
Fuel. 83(11-12):1527-1536, 2004 Aug.

Abstract
Modeling of the smoldering process in a porous fuel bed consists of two parts: kinetic modeling of pyrolysis and combustion reactions and CFD modeling of the flow and energy equations. A transient axisymmetric two-dimensional (2D) model based on the first principles was developed for the forward and natural smoldering of a porous biomass fuel rod. Heat transfer is represented by two energy equations whereby the solid and gas phases are considered to have separate and distinct temperatures interacting through an interface heat exchange. The starting material first undergoes pyrolysis prior to oxidation of the remaining carbonaceous residue. The pyrolysis is assumed to consist of a set of first-order reactions. Oxidation of the carbonaceous residue is accompanied by the formation of gas-phase combustion products, the concentration of which is also computed. Calculations under unsteady conditions are done for both natural and forward smoldering for a variety of operating and boundary conditions as well as physical properties of the fuel and the packing density. The computation captures the development of a steady combustion region in which it moves at a constant rate. The results for the gas and solid temperature profiles, oxygen concentration profile and pressure distribution are also presented. The effects of surface heat loss, heating value of fuel, airflow rate, porosity of the fuel rod on temperature and smolder velocity are discussed. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 26]

Publication Type
Article

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<52>

Authors
Bonnet U. Harries-Hedder K. Leweke FM. Schneider U. Tossmann P. Title
AWMF-guideline: Disorders related to cannabis [Review] [German] Source

PM3003723657

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

Fortschritte der Neurologie-Psychiatrie. 72(6):318-329, 2004 Jun. Abstract Actually, guidelines for treatment of substance-related disorders were written under the overall control of the DG-Sucht e.V. and the DGPPN e.V. This appears within the framework of the Arbeitsgerneinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaft (AWMF). The leading objective of these guidelines is the description of the current scientifically proven and evidence-based medicine in addiction to derive recommendations to therapy. In this context, the guideline for treatment of cannabis-related disorders is introduced. [References: 159] Publication Type Review

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<53>
Authors
Biro S. Masuda A. Kihara T. Tei C.
Title
Clinical implications of thermal therapy in lifestyle-related diseases Source Experimental Biology & Medicine. 228(10):1245-1249, 2003 Nov. Abstract Systemic thermal therapy, such as taking a warm-water bath and sauna, induces systemic vasodilation. It was found that repeated sauna therapy (60degreesC for 15 min) improved hemodynamic parameters, clinical symptoms, cardiac function, and vascular endothelial function in patients with congestive heart failure. Vascular endothelial function is impaired in subjects with lifestyle-related diseases, such as hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, obesity, and smoking. Sauna therapy also improved endothelial dysfunction in these subjects, suggesting a preventive role for atherosclerosis. In animal experiments, sauna therapy increases mRNA and protein levels of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) in aortas. In normal-weight patients with appetite loss, repeated sauna therapy increased plasma ghrelin concentrations and daily caloric intake and improved feeding behavior. In obese patients, the body weight and body fat significantly decreased after 2 weeks of sauna therapy without increase of plasma ghrelin concentrations. On the basis of these data, sauna therapy may be a promising therapy for patients with lifestyle-related diseases. [References: 41]
Publication Type
Article

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<54>
Authors
Upadhyay D. Kamp DW.
Title
Asbestos-induced pulmonary toxicity: Role of DNA damage and apoptosis [Review]
Source
Experimental Biology & Medicine. 228(6):650-659, 2003 Jun. Abstract Asbestos causes asbestosis and various malignancies by mechanisms that are not clearly defined. Here, we review the accumulating evidence showing that asbestos is directly genotoxic by inducing DNA strand breaks (DNA-SB) and apoptosis in relevant lung target cells. Although the exact mechanisms by which asbestos causes DNA damage and apoptosis are not firmly established, some of the implicated mechanisms include the generation of iron-derived reactive oxygen species (ROS) as well as reactive nitrogen species (RNS), alteration in the mitochondrial function, and activation of the death receptor pathway. We focus on the accumulating evidence implicating ROS. DNA repair mechanisms have a key role in limiting the extent of DNA damage. Recent studies show that asbestos activates DNA repair enzymes such as apurinic/apyrimidinic endonuclease (APE) and poly

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(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP). Asbestos-induced neoplastic transformation may result in the setting where DNA damage overwhelms DNA repair in the face of a persistent proliferative signal. Strategies aimed at limiting asbestos-induced oxidative stress may reduce DNA damage and, as such, prevent malignant transformation. [References: 100] Publication Type Review

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<55>
Authors
Henson MC. Chedrese PJ.
Title
Endocrine disruption by cadmium, a common environmental toxicant with paradoxical effects on reproduction [Review]
Source
Experimental Biology & Medicine. 229(5):383-392, 2004 May. Abstract
Cadmium (Cd2+) is a common environmental pollutant and a major constituent of tobacco smoke. Exposure to this heavy metal, which has no known beneficial physiological role, has been linked to a wide range of detrimental effects on mammalian reproduction. Intriguingly, depending on the identity of the steroidogenic tissue involved and the dosage used, it has been reported to either enhance or inhibit the biosynthesis of progesterone, a hormone that is inexorably linked to both normal ovarian cyclicity and the maintenance of pregnancy. Thus, Cd2+ has been shown to exert significant effects on ovarian and reproductive tract morphology, with extremely low dosages reported to stimulate ovarian luteal progesterone biosynthesis and high dosages inhibiting it. In addition, Cd2+ exposure during human pregnancy has been linked to decreased birth weights and premature birth, with the enhanced levels of placental Cd2+ resulting from maternal exposure to industrial wastes or tobacco smoke being associated with decreased progesterone biosynthesis by the placental trophoblast. The stimulatory effects of Cd2+ on ovarian progesterone synthesis, as revealed by the results of studies using stable porcine granulosa cells, appear centered on the enhanced conversion of cholesterol to pregnenolone by the cytochrome P450 side chain cleavage (P450scc). However, in the placenta, the Cd2+-induced decline in progesterone synthesis is commensurate with a decrease in P450scc. Additionally, placental low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDL-R) mRNA declines in response to Cd2+ exposure, suggesting an inhibition in the pathway that provides cholesterol precursor from the maternal peripheral circulation. Potential mechanisms by which Cd2+ may affect steroidogenesis include interference with the DNA binding zinc (Zn2+)-finger motif through the substitution of Cd2+ for Zn2+ or by taking on the role of an endocrine disrupting chemical (EDC) that could mimic or inhibit the actions of endogenous estrogens. Divergent, tissue-specific (ovary vs. placenta) effects of Cd2+ also cannot be ruled out. Therefore, in consideration of the data currently available and in light of the potentially serious consequences of environmental Cd2+ exposure to human reproduction, we propose that priority should be given to studies dedicated to further elucidating the mechanisms involved. [References: 93] Publication Type Review

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<56>
Authors
Sumnik Z. Drevinek P. Lanska V. Malcova H. Vavrinec J. Cinek O. Title
Higher maternal age at delivery, and lower birth orders are associated with increased risk of childhood type 1 diabetes mellitus Source
Experimental & Clinical Endocrinology & Diabetes. 112(6):294-297, 2004

PM3003723659

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

Jun.
Abstract
In several populations, maternal age at delivery and birth order have been demonstrated to variously affect the risk of Type 1 diabetes mellitus in the offspring. The aim of the present study was to investigate this relation in the Czech population. Questionnaire data on 640 children with childhood-onset Type 1 DM and data on 50 random controls to each case, obtained from the national Birth Registry and matched for the calendar year of birth, were analysed using multivariate logistic regression. The risk of Type 1 DM increases with higher maternal age at birth of the child (OR = 1.07, CI 95% 1.05-1.09 per one year increment), and decreases with higher birth order (OR = 0.70, CI 95% 0.62-0.79 per increment in birth order). There was no significant difference in these effects across the five-years bands of age at diabetes onset. We detected no independent effect of maternal education, either. Our study provides further evidence that the risk of Type 1 diabetes in the offspring increases with higher maternal age at delivery and lower birth order. [References: 23] Publication Type Article

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<57>
Authors
Brinkmann M. Blossey R.
Title
Blobs, channels and "cigars": Morphologies of liquids at a step Source
European Physical Journal E. 14(1):79-89, 2004 May.
Abstract
We have studied the equilibria of liquid droplets wetting a step edge with an opening angle 0 < α < pi by a combination of analytical and numerical methods. Depending on the wetting properties of the substrate walls and on the liquid volume, different locally or globally stable liquid morphologies are found. Complete spreading of the liquid along the bottom edge of the step is observed at equilibrium contact angles theta satisfying theta < θ(s) = π/2 - α/2. If the contact angle θ exceeds a threshold value θ(b) the liquid exists in a blob-like configuration. Surprisingly, we find an intermediate regime at a sufficiently high liquid volume and in a range of contact angles θ(s) < theta <θ(b), in which "cigar"-shaped configurations arise in addition to the blob. We close the paper by a detailed discussion of the stability of this novel liquid morphology. [References: 15] Publication Type Article

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<58>
Authors
Rahman S. Zhang JH. Corrigall WA.
Title
Effects of nicotine preexposure on sulpiride-induced dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens
Source
European Journal of Pharmacology. 494(1):31-34, 2004 Jun 21. Abstract
We examined the effects of nicotine preexposure or saline on dopamine release to sulpiride in the rat nucleus accumbens. Microdialysis was used to locally perfuse the sulpiride into the ventral tegmental area while sampling dopamine levels in the nucleus accumbens. The increase (130% and 165% of basal) in extracellular accumbens dopamine levels observed during ventral tegmental area perfusion for 80 min with 10-100 muM sulpiride in saline-treated animals was reduced (128% and 105% of basal) in nicotine-preexposed animals. The reduction of sulpiride-induced nucleus

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accumbens dopamine release after nicotine treatment is likely the result of down-regulation of somatodendritic dopamine autoreceptors. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V All rights reserved. [References: 15] Publication Type Article

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<59>
Authors
Lynd LD. Warren LD. Maclure M. Pare PD. Anis AH.
Title
Using administrative healthcare data to recruit study subjects: Experience with 'Camouflaged Sampling'
Source
European Journal of Epidemiology. 19(6):517-525, 2004 Jun. Abstract Purpose: To recruit a sample of asthmatics heterogeneous for short-acting (SA) beta-agonist use while protecting their privacy, and to compare participants recruited via 'camouflaged sampling' to those recruited through media advertising. Methods: Direct and indirect patient contact using camouflaged sampling was used to recruit a stratified random sample of asthmatics, identified based on their receipt of a prescription for a SA beta-agonist. Volunteers were recruited through media advertising. Recruitment rates were determined for both indirect and direct patient contact, and sampled participants were compared to volunteers recruited through media advertising for differences in SA beta-agonist use, demographic socioeconomic factors, and pulmonary function. Results: 109 and 93 participants were recruited through camouflaged sampling and media advertising, respectively. Direct and indirect patient contact resulted in recruitment rates of 5 and 9%, respectively. Sampled participants were more heterogeneous for SA beta-agonist use, older, more likely to smoke or receive social assistance, and of lower socioeconomic status (SES) than volunteers. There was no difference in the association between SES and the magnitude of SA beta-agonist use between recruiting methods. Conclusions: Although recruitment rates were lower than anticipated, camouflaged sampling facilitated stratified sampling of a targeted population and resulted in a more heterogeneous sample while protecting patient privacy. [References: 22]
Publication Type
Article

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<60>
Authors
Ranzi A. Gambini M. Spattini A. Galassi C. Sesti D. Bedeschi M. Messori A. Baroni A. Cavagni G. Lauriola P.
Title
Air pollution and respiratory status in asthmatic children: Hints for a locally based preventive strategy. AIRE study
Source
European Journal of Epidemiology. 19(6):567-576, 2004 Jun. Abstract Respiratory health effects of short-term exposure to ambient air pollution have been examined in 120 'asthma-like' school-aged children in some areas of Emilia-Romagna (urban-industrial and rural area). They kept a daily diary, through 12 weeks, for respiratory symptoms, PEF measurements, drug consumption and daily activity. The average daily concentrations of air pollutants in the same period (TSP, NO2, CO, PM2.5) were higher in the industrial than the rural area. Asthma was diagnosed in 77% of cases, 85% of subjects took medical treatments for respiratory disease in the last year and 90% used medicine for respiratory diseases. Significantly lower variations in PEF, between morning and evening, were observed in the rural

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area, considering only the asthmatic or cough subsets of children. Symptom prevalence was higher in the urban-industrial area than the rural area; the most frequent symptoms were cough, phlegm and stuffed nose. The two area populations are homogeneous in individual features, family susceptibility, passive smoking exposure and atopy. The differences observed in the frequency of daily reported symptoms could be attributed to external situations like the different reported exposures to pollutants. Although most analyses revealed non-significant associations, panel analysis showed a significant statistical risk for the cough and phlegm group by an increase of 10 mug of TSP (RR 1.0017, 95% CI: 1.0002 - 1.0033) in the entire group. In the urban-industrial panel we observed a significant association between cough and phlegm together and PM2.5 (RR 1.0044, 95% CI: 1.0011 - 1.0077). The results of this investigation should be used in orienting local political decisions. [References: 36] Publication Type Article

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<61>
Authors
Miksys S. Tyndale RF.
Title
The unique regulation of brain cytochrome p450 2 (CYP2) family enzymes by drugs and genetics
Source
Drug Metabolism Reviews. 36(2 Special Issue SI):313-333, 2004 May. Abstract Cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes in the brain may have a role in the activation or inactivation of centrally acting drugs, in the metabolism of endogenous compounds, and in the generation of damaging toxic metabolites and/or oxygen stress. CYPs are distributed unevenly among brain regions, and are found in neurons, glial cells and at the blood-brain interface. They have been observed in mitochondrial membranes, in neuronal processes and in the plasma membrane, as well as in endoplastic reticulum. Brain CYPs are inducible by many common hepatic inducers, however many compounds affect liver and brain CYP expression differently, and some CYPs which are constitutively expressed in liver are inducible in brain. CYP induction is isozyme-, brain region-, cell type- and inducer-specific. While it is unlikely that brain CYPs contribute to overall clearance of xenobiotics, their punctate, region- and cell-specific expression suggests that CNS CYPs may create micro-environments in the brain with differing drug and metabolite levels (not detected or predicted by plasma drug monitoring). Coupled with the sensitivity of CNS CYPs to induction, this may in part account for inter-individual variation in response to centrally acting drugs and neurotoxins, and may have implications for individual variation in receptor adaptation and cross-tolerance to different drugs. In addition, genetic variation in brain CYPs, depending on the type of polymorphism (structural versus regulatory), will alter enzyme activity. These aspects of brain CYP expression regulation and genetic influences are illustrated in this review using mRNA, protein, and enzyme activity data for CYP2D1/6, CYP2E1 and CYP2B1/6 in rat and human brain. The role of CYP-mediated metabolism in the brain, a highly heterogeneous and complex organ, is a new and relatively unexplored field of scientific enquiry. It holds promise for furthering our undestanding of inter-individual variability in response to centrally acting drugs as well as risk for neurological diseases and pathogies. [References: 135] Publication Type Article

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<62>
Authors

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

Rave K. Nosek L. Heinemann L. Gonzales C. Ernest CS. Chien J. Muchmore D.

Title

Inhaled micronized crystalline human insulin using a dry powder inhaler: dose-response and time-action profiles

Source

Diabetic Medicine. 21(7):763-768, 2004 Jul.

Abstract

Aim The aim of this euglycaemic glucose clamp study was to investigate the pharmacokinetics, glucodynamics, safety and tolerability of micronized crystalline human insulin inhalation powder delivered by a Spiros(R) dry powder inhaler system in healthy volunteers.

Methods Thirteen healthy, non-smoking, male and female volunteers [age 30 +/- 7 years; BMI 23.5 +/- 2.7 kg/m(2); (mean +/- SD)] with normal pulmonary function participated in an open-label, randomised, 6-period crossover trial. Each volunteer received four single doses of inhaled insulin (60, 90, 120, 150 U) on separate occasions. For comparison, each volunteer also received two of three possible doses of subcutaneous (s.c.) injected regular human insulin (8, 14, or 20 U).

Results Serum immunoreactive insulin following inhalation of insulin peaked an average of 60 min earlier compared with s.c. injected insulin (P < 0.0001). Following inhalation, the time to maximum glucose infusion rate occurred an average of 70 min earlier than with s.c. insulin: 187, 129, 161 and 162 min vs. 227, 241 and 241 min (P < 0.0001). The dose-response relationships for serum insulin pharmacokinetics and glucodynamics were linear for both inhaled and s.c. insulin. Relative bioavailability (based on serum insulin levels) ranged from 11.5 to 12.2% for the four doses of inhaled insulin and relative biopotency (based on glucose infusion rates) was 10.0 to 16.5%, respectively. Dosing was well tolerated by all volunteers.

Conclusion This study demonstrates that inhalation of human insulin via a dry powder inhaler system provides a promising alternative route for administration of insulin. [References: 14]

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<63>

Authors

Voller H. Dovifat C. Schulz T. Lotsch M. Muller-Nordhorn J. Bestehorn K. Dissmann R. Willich SN.

Title

Acceptance of a patient passport in secondary prevention of coronary heart disease [German]

Source

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift. 129(21):1183-1187, 2004 May 21. Abstract

Background and objective: Over the long term a large percentage of patients exhibit inadequately managed cardiovascular risk factors following an acute cardiac event. It remains unclear whether the patients would accept a health pass and which sociodemographic variables have an effect on the number of its users.

Patients and methods: 437 patients (25% women, 69 +/- 10 years; 75% men 63 +/- 10 years) with diagnosed coronary heart disease were issued a health pass before being discharged from in-patient rehabilitation care. Besides their medical history, the passes contained the patients' latest values for hypertension, glucose, lipids, body mass index (kg/m(2)), and smoking. How many patients actually use the health pass was checked by the patients' physicians after 3, 6, and 12 months. In addition, cardioprotective drugs and cardiac events were logged.

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Results: 185 (44%) of the patients used the pass continually over the course of one year. These patients tended to be older (greater than or equal to 60 years vs. < 60 years, p = 0.023), to be white-collar workers (white-collar vs. blue-collar, p = 0.043), and to have a higher level of education (> 10(th) class vs. less than or equal to10(th) class, p = 0.039) compared to,non-users".

Conclusion: The acceptance of a passport is low, because fewer than half the patients used it in connection with the secondary prevention of coronary heart disease. Therefore the health pass in its present form did not show up as a useful device in patient care, particularly in single persons and those of a low sociodemographic status. [References: 22] Publication Type Article

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Authors
Westphal M. Enkhbaatar P. Traber DL.
Title
Protective role of myocardial heat shock protein 70 in burn trauma: Another brick in the wall?
Source
Critical Care Medicine. 32(6):1425-1426, 2004 Jun. Publication Type Editorial Material

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<65>
Authors
Ellegard EK.
Title
Clinical and pathogenetic characteristics of pregnancy rhinitis [Review] Source Clinical Reviews in Allergy & Immunology. 26(3):149-159, 2004 Jun. Abstract Pregnancy rhinitis is a very common condition. Defined as "nasal congestion present during the last 6 or more weeks of pregnancy without other signs of respiratory tract infection and with no known allergic cause, disappearing completely within 2 wk after delivery," it strikes one in five pregnant women, and it starts in almost any gestational week. The pathogenesis is not clear, but placental growth hormone is suggested to be involved. Smoking and sensitization to house dust mites are probable risk factors. It is often difficult to make a differential diagnosis from sinusitis, which may in pregnancy present with nasal congestion as the only symptom. Antral irrigation is diagnostic for purulent sinusitis and often needs to be repeated, as it should be treated intensively. Because of changes in pharmacokinetics, increased dosage of betalactam antibiotics is needed during pregnancy. As pregnancy rhinitis reduces quality of life and possibly also affects the fetus, there is often need for treatment. Nasal corticosteroids have not been shown to be effective. Systemic administration should be avoided, but nasal corticosteroids could be used in pregnancy when indicated for other sorts of rhinitis. Nasal decongestants give good temporary relief, so pregnancy rhinitics tend to overuse them, giving an additional rhinitis medicamentosa. Therefore, use of nasal decongestants should be restricted to a few days. Invasive methods of turbinate reduction may be effective but are not recommendable in this self-limiting condition because of side effects. Nasal saline washings, exercise, and mechanical alar dilators are safe general means to relieve nasal congestion, but the ultimate treatment remains to be found. [References: 70]
Publication Type

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Review

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Authors
Chan D. Caprara D. Blanchette P. Klein J. Koren G.
Title
Recent developments in meconium and hair testing methods for the confirmation of gestational exposures to alcohol and tobacco smoke Source
Clinical Biochemistry. 37(6):429-438, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
The use of alcohol and tobacco is prevalent among pregnant women despite the well-known adverse effects of these substances imposed on the developing fetus and immense public health education efforts. Confirmation of gestational exposures to these compounds have relied mostly on maternal self-reporting, which is often underestimated because of guilt, embarrassment, and fear of punitive action. The presence of fatty acid ethyl esters in various biological matrices as a result of alcohol consumption initiated the development of neonatal screening tests for these emerging biological markers in meconium and hair. The levels of nicotine and cotinine in hair have long been used as objective indices for the quantification of exposure to active and passive smoking. Maternal segmental hair analysis in the study of pharmacokinetic changes in nicotine metabolism in the obstetric population is a novel application of this traditional analytical method. The latest developments and novel applications of meconium and hair testing for the confirmation of prenatal alcohol and tobacco exposure are discussed in this review. (C) 2004 The Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists. All rights reserved. [References: 59]
Publication Type
Article

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<67>
Authors
Shi ZB. Shao LY. Jones TP. Whittaker AG. Richards RJ. Zhang PF. Title
Oxidative stress on plasmid DNA induced by inhalable particles in the urban atmosphere
Source
Chinese Science Bulletin. 49(7):692-697, 2004 Apr.
Abstract
Plasmid DNA assay is a newly-developed in vitro method to investigate bioreactivity of particles. In this paper, this method was used to study the bioreactivity of PM10 (particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 mum) and PM2.5 (particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 mum). Samples and dust storm particles were collected in 2001 in an urban area, a satellite city and a clean air area in Beijing. A big difference was found for oxidative DNA stress induced by different particulate matter (PM) samples, with the TM50 (particle mass causing 50% damage to DNA) values varying by a factor over 10. This was closely dependent on the sizes of particles as well as the variation in relative proportion of mineral matter. PM2.5 samples generally impose larger oxidative stress on plasmid DNA than PM10 samples. Airborne particles collected during dust storm episodes, usually with a higher proportion of mineral matter, have a much lower oxidative capacity than those collected during non-dust storm episodes. PM samples and their water-soluble fractions usually have similar bioreactivities, demonstrating that oxidative capacity of Beijing airborne particles is mainly sourced from their water-soluble fractions. [References: 38]

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Authors
Ineichen H. Berger B.
Title
Pyrotechnics in fireworks
Source
Chimia. 58(6):369-373, 2004.
Abstract
The paths artificial fireworks took from China to Europe and the subsequent development of such fireworks from religious miracles to exciting entertainment for spectators is shown. Some basic information about fireworks is presented. By using auxiliary substances, it is possible to produce differently colored light or smoke. The procedure to prepare a commercial firework display is described. Some of the most important articles and items used in firework displays are listed. [References: 7]
Publication Type
Article

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<69>
Authors
Mekenyan O. Dimitrov S. Serafimova R. Thompson E. Kotov S. Dimitrova N. Walker JD.
Title
Identification of the structural requirements for mutagenicity by incorporating molecular flexibility and metabolic activation of chemicals I: TA100 model
Source
Chemical Research in Toxicology. 17(6):753-766, 2004 Jun. Abstract
Traditional attempts to model genotoxicity data have been limited to congeneric data sets, primarily because the mechanism of action was ignored, and frequently, the chemicals required metabolism to the active species. In this exercise, the COmmon REactivity PAtterns (COREPA) approach was used to delineate the structural requirements for eliciting mutagenicity in terms of ranges of descriptors associated with three-dimensional molecular structures. The database used to build the mutagenicity model includes 1196 structurally diverse chemicals tested in the Ames assay by the National Toxicology Program. This manuscript describes the development of the TA100 model that predicts the results of mutagenicity testing using only the Ames TA100 strain. The TA100 model was developed using 148 chemicals that tested positive in TA100 strain without rat liver enzymes (S-9) and 188 chemicals that tested positive in TA100 strain with rat liver enzymes. A decision tree was developed by first comparing the reactivity profile of chemicals that were positive in TA100 without rat liver enzymes to the reactivity profile of the remaining 1048 chemicals. This approach correctly identified 82% of the primary acting mutagens and 94% of the nonmutagens in the training set. The 188 chemicals in the training set that are positive only in the presence of metabolic activation would pass through the decision tree as negative. The next step was to identify the chemicals that are positive only in the presence of metabolic activation. To accomplish this, a series of hierarchically ordered metabolic transformations were used to develop an S-9 metabolism simulator that was applied to each of the 1048 chemicals. The potential metabolites were then screened through the decision tree to identify

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reactive mutagens. This model correctly identified 77% of the metabolically activated chemicals in a training set. A computer system that applies the COREPA models and predicts mutagenicity of chemicals, including their metabolic activation, was developed. Each prediction is accompanied by a probabilistic estimate of the chemical being in the structural domain covered by the training set. [References: 58] Publication Type Article

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<70>
Authors
Pankow JF. Luo W. Tavakoli AD. Chen C. Isabelle LM.
Title
Delivery levels and behavior of 1,3-butadiene, acrylonitrile, benzene, and other toxic volatile organic compounds in mainstream tobacco smoke from two brands of commercial cigarettes
Source
Chemical Research in Toxicology. 17(6):805-813, 2004 Jun. Abstract Mainstream tobacco smoke (MTS) was collected from Camel and Marlboro cigarettes for the determination of the delivery levels and equilibrium gas/particle partitioning constants K-p (m(3) mug(-1)) of 26 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of toxicological interest. K-p values are important for understanding the fractional distribution of each compound of interest between the gas and the particle phases of MTS. The experimental method involved W drawing a smoke sample into a Teflon sampling bag at 20 degreesC, (ii) allowing the smoke particulate matter (PM) to collect on the walls of the bag, (iii) sampling the bag to determine the initial gas phase concentration of each VOC, (iv) removing the gas phase from the bag, (v) refilling the bag with humidified nitrogen gas, (vi) reestablishing the gas/PM equilibrium, and (vii) redetermining the gas phase concentrations. For each smoke sample, a comparison of the initial and redetermined gas phase concentrations allowed calculation of the total (i.e., gas + particle) delivery level (= m(tot), ng cig(-1)) and K-p value (= c(p)/c(g)) at 20 degreesC for each compound, where c(p) (ng mug(-1)) = concentration in the PM phase and c(g) (ng m(-3)) = concentration in the gas phase. Significant deliveries were observed for a number of carcinogenic VOCs. For the Camel cigarettes tested, the average m(tot) values for 1,3-butadiene, acrylonitrile, and benzene were 10(4.6), 10(4.4), and 10(4.8) ng cig(-1), respectively; for Marlboro, the m(tot) values were 10(5.0), 10(4.6) and 10(4.7) ng cig(-1), respectively. For each of the 26 VOCs, the smoke PM from the two brands yielded very similar Kp values at 20 degreesC. In addition, the vapor pressure-dependent Kp values of the 26 VOCs were in close agreement with predictions made by the Pankow theory of absorptive gas/ particle partitioning [Pankow, J. F. (1994) Atmos. Environ. 28, 185-188]. These results can be used in general predictions of chemical behavior in tobacco smoke, including deposition mechanisms and rates in the respiratory tract from inhaled MTS. Example calculations are provided to illustrate how the gas phase fraction at equilibrium (f(g,e)) increases strongly with increasing compound vapor pressure and temperature and with dilution of the inhaled tobacco smoke total PM concentration (mug m(-3)). [References: 20] Publication Type Article

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<71>
Authors
Zubaid M. Rashed WA. Husain M. Mohammad BA. Ridha M. Basharuthulla M. Abu Rezq M. Smid J. Thalib L.
Title

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nqmj0001

A registry of acute myocardial infarction in Kuwait: Patient characteristics and practice patterns

Source

Canadian Journal of Cardiology. 20(8):783-787, 2004 Jun. Abstract

BACKGROUND: Coronary artery disease is the leading cause of death in Kuwait, yet data about patient characteristics and practice patterns are lacking.

OBJECTIVES: To establish a registry of all acute myocardial infarction (AMI) cases admitted to the general hospitals in Kuwait, so that the characteristics and management patterns of patients with AMI could be accurately determined.

METHODS: For six consecutive months, all patients with AMI admitted to the coronary care units of the five participating hospitals were prospectively included in the registry.

RESULTS: Of the 662 patients, 87% were men. The mean age was 55 years. A history of diabetes, hypertension and current smoking was found in 41%, 35% and 49% of patients, respectively. A history of hypercholesterolemia or a fasting cholesterol of 5.2 mmol/L or greater was found in 56% of patients. Eighty per cent suffered ST-segment elevation AMI. Four hundred seventy-six patients who were eligible for thrombolytic therapy were identified, 12 (3%) of whom did not receive it. The median time from diagnostic electrocardiogram to thrombolytic therapy was 45 min. The rate of prescribing acetylsalicylic acid, beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and statins at discharge among survivors was 98%, 86%, 51% and 50%, respectively. The in-hospital mortality rate was 6.2%.

CONCLUSIONS: The Kuwaiti AMI population is young, with high rates of diabetes, smoking and hypercholesterolemia. The majority of patients have ST-segment elevation AMI. Thrombolytic therapy is appropriately used, but measures need to be introduced to decrease the time to treatment. The rate of use of acetylsalicylic acid and beta-blockers was appropriate, while that of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and statins needs to be improved. [References: 23]

Publication Type

Article

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<72>

Authors

George EN. Simpson D. Thornton DJA. Brown TL. Griffiths RW. Title Re-evaluating selection criteria for local anaesthesia in day surgery Source British Journal of Plastic Surgery. 57(5):446-449, 2004 Jul. Abstract

Day surgery is an increasing element of surgical, practice, particularly in plastic surgery. A large proportion of work is undertaken using local anaesthesia in the elderly who have associated co-morbidity. At present no national guidelines exist for the use of local anaesthesia in day surgery. This study aimed to examine the relationship between patient selection and complications, in order to identify those who should be excluded from local anaesthetic day surgery treatment.

A retrospective analysis of patients undergoing local anaesthetic plastic surgical procedures over a 10-month period identified 328 operative episodes. There were 37 complications, two of which required admission 5 days post surgery for treatment of wound infection. The remaining complications were treated on an outpatient basis.

An increased level of complication was seen in mates with elevated systolic blood pressure and with the use of full thickness skin grafts in reconstruction. Age, smoking, ASA grade, and medication that altered coagulation (aspirin, warfarin and steroids) were not associated with

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increased complication levels.

We conclude that local anaesthetic plastic surgical procedures are associated with a very low level of risk, and are suitable for those patients traditionally regarded as unsuitable for general anaesthetic day surgery. (C) 2004 The British Association of Plastic Surgeons. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 8] Publication Type Article

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<73>
Authors
Andersen UO. Jensen G.
Title
Decreasing population blood pressure: 15 years of follow-up in the Copenhagen City Heart Study (CCHS)
Source
Blood Pressure. 13(3):176-182, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Objective: Population blood pressure (BP) levels from a longitudinal study were analysed for trends during a period of 15 years. Trends from unadjusted data are reported as well as trends adjusted for major cardiovascular (CV) risk factors and use of antihypertensive therapy, thus allowing assessment of independent BP trends. Design: The Copenhagen City Heart Study is a longitudinal epidemiological study of CV risk in a random population sample of both genders aged 20 and above. Three cross-sectional population surveys were performed: 1976-78 (n = 14000), 1981-83 (n = 12675) and 1991-94 (n = 9661). Methods: BP was measured by a London School of Hygiene Sphygmomanometer. Weight and height were measured and body mass index (BMI) calculated. Non-fasting plasma cholesterol was determined. A questionnaire concerning smoking status and diabetes was completed. Measurement methods were strictly standardized and unchanged in the three cross-sectional surveys. Results: Unadjusted systolic BP (SBP) levels decreased during 15 years of follow-up, and unadjusted diastolic BP (DBP) levels increased. An investigation of the effect of major CV risk factors, both singly and jointly on BP levels, revealed a pattern of correlations contributing to BP variability. Adjustments for BMI, cholesterol, diabetes, use of antihypertensive therapy and smoking status were made in the final analyses of BP trend. The adjusted trend model demonstrated that SBP levels remained lower than SBP levels in the first survey. DBP levels increased slightly. Conclusions: The results demonstrate a decrease in population SBP. The decrease is independent of major CV risk factors. Possible contributing factors are discussed. [References: 28] Publication Type Article

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<74>
Authors
Ikarugi H. Yamashita T. Aoki R. Ishii H. Kanki K. Yamamoto J. Title
Impaired spontaneous thrombolytic activity in elderly and in habitual smokers, as measured by a new global thrombosis test
Source
Blood Coagulation & Fibrinolysis. 14(8):781-784, 2003 Dec. Abstract
We used a new test (the Gorog Thrombosis Test) for assessing the effect of aging, smoking and exercise habits on the overall thrombotic status including platelet reactivity and spontaneous thrombolytic activity of 30 healthy young males (mean, 21.1 +/- 0.4 years) and 34 elderly males (64.5 +/- 1.1 years). The occlusion time (OT) and the lysis time (LT) were measured from a single native blood sample. The OT is an index of platelet

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activation and subsequent occlusive thrombus formation by high shear stress, while the LT is an index of the resumption of blood flow due to thrombolysis. The LTs in the elderly group were significantly longer than in the young group (P < 0.001). The LTs of elderly smokers were significantly longer than those of non-smokers (P < 0.001). Exercise did not affect the LT significantly. Platelet reactivity to shear stress (OT) was not affected either by aging, smoking or exercise habits. Suppressed spontaneous thrombolytic activity in elderly males and smokers could be a mechanism of acute thrombotic events in these people. (C) 2003 Lippincott Williams Wilkins. [References: 22]

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<75>

Authors
Monsen ALB. Vollset SE. Refsum H. Markestad T. Ueland PM. Title
Hematological parameters and cobalamin status in infants born to smoking mothers

Source
Biology of the Neonate. 85(4):249-255, 2004.

Abstract
Hematological parameters, serum cobalamin and folate levels, and the concentrations of the functional markers plasma methylmalonic acid and total homocysteine were determined in 173 newborns and 46 infants at 6 weeks to see whether maternal smoking influences the hematological parameters and the vitamin status of the newborn. At birth, there was a strong inverse correlation between the number of cigarettes smoked per day during pregnancy and red blood cell count (r = - 0.56, p = 0.001) and hemoglobin level (r = - 0.52, p = 0.003) in the newborns. Neonates born to smoking mothers had lower red blood cell counts and lower hemoglobin and serum cobalamin levels as compared with infants born to nonsmoking mothers. At 6 weeks, maternal smoking significantly predicted the methylmalonic acid and total homocysteine levels, suggesting an influence from smoking on the cobalamin function in these infants. Copyright (C) 2004 S. Karger AG, Basel. [References: 48]

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<76>

Authors
Saadat M. Farvardin-Jahromi M. Saadat H.

Title
Null genotype of glutathione S-transferase M1 is associated with senile cataract susceptibility in non-smoker females

Source
Biochemical & Biophysical Research Communications. 319(4):1287-1291, 2004 Jul 9.

Abstract
In the present study, we investigated whether the polymorphisms of glutathione S-transferase M1 (GSTM1) and T1 (GSTT1) genes are risk factors of cataract among Iranian population in a molecular epidemiological way. Blood samples from 150 subjects with cataract (72 male; 78 female) and 150 age- and sex-matched healthy persons were collected. Both patient and control groups were unrelated Iranian Muslims. Using PCR-based method, the genotypes were determined. The null GSTM1 genotype was associated with a 2.38-fold increase in the risk of developing cataract (OR = 2.38; 95% CI = 1.46-3.89; P = 0.0003). After stratification by sex of subjects, the

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association was apparent only among women (OR = 3.20; 95% CI=1.58-6.52; P = 0.0007). The GSTT1 null genotype was associated with a 1.10-fold increased risk of developing cataract, but this association was not statistically significant. After stratification by sex of subjects, same results were obtained. Female patients with null genotype for GSTM1 and no history of smoking had a 3.45-fold increased cataract risk (P < 0.05), whereas females who were null for GSTM1 and having history of smoking were not at increased risk of cataract. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. [References: 38]
Publication Type
Article

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<77>
Authors
Ekbom A.
Title
Environmental risk factors (excluding tobacco and microorganisms): critical analysis of old and new hypotheses
Source
Best Practice & Research in Clinical Gastroenterology. 18(3):497-508, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
The increase in incidence in both ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease during the 20th century has led to an abundance of different hypotheses on what sort of exposures are responsible. There has been a special focus on dietary factors, as well as on other exposures introduced on a population-based level, including fast food, cola drinks, toothpaste, antibiotics and oral contraceptives. The aim of this review is to critically assess the results from the different observational studies that have investigated these hypotheses, and also to propose research agendas that should be pursued in the future. The conclusion is that infectious exposures and early bacterial colonization, which are associated with better hygiene early in life and that influence immune function, and possibly oral contraceptives, remain the only exposures of interest for future research into the aetiology of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. [References: 61]
Publication Type
Article

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<78>
Authors
Gross CM. Kramer J. Pfeufer A. Dietz R. Gessner R. Praus M. Title
The intron 6 G/T polymorphism of c-myb oncogene and the risk for coronary in-stent restenosis
Source
Basic Research in Cardiology. 99(4):309-314, 2004 Jul. Abstract
Background:. The principle mechanisms leading to the development of atherosclerosis are long-term accumulation of lipids and cell proliferation. We have recently shown that a single nucleotide polymorphism in the c-myb gene is associated with the development of coronary artery disease in humans and intracellular lipid accumulation. C-myb expression has been further shown to be up-regulated during cell proliferation. The development of in-stent restenosis is predominantly driven by smooth muscle cell proliferation. Methods:. To study a possible association of c-myb with neointima formation in humans we genotyped 485 consecutive patients undergoing coronary stenting for a G/T-single nucleotide polymorphism in intron 6 of the cmyb gene. Restenosis was

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assessed by quantitative coronary angiography and angiographic follow-up after 6 months. To study the effect of c-myb on smooth muscle cell proliferation primary human smooth muscle cells were infected with recombinant adenovirus expressing c-myb, a dominant negative myb-engrailed fusion protein or control virus. Results and Conclusion:. Restenosis > 50% occurred in 27.6% of patients with at least one G-allele and in 20.8% of those without (p = 0.10). Even after adjustment for the independent risk factors diabetes mellitus, reference lumen diameter, smoking, dyslipidemia and number of diseased vessels, the observed difference in the distribution of the c-myb alleles did not reach statistical significance (p = 0.08). Adenoviral gene transfer of c-myb did not increase proliferation of cultured smooth muscle compared to control virus or untransfected cells, while the expression of the dominant negative mutant reduced proliferation of VSMC as previously shown. Our results indicate that expression of c-myb, while being important for cell cycle is not sufficient to induce smooth muscle cell proliferation. The G/T-nucleotide transversion polymorphism in intron 6 of the c-myb oncogene that has been associated with atherosclerosis and lipid accumulation is not a risk factor for human in-stent restenosis. [References: 29] Publication Type Article

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<79>
Authors
Tani S. Dimayuga PC. Anazawa T. Chyu KY. Li HY. Shah PK. Cercek B. Title
Aberrant antibody responses to oxidized LDL and increased intimal thickening in apoE-/- mice exposed to cigarette smoke
Source
Atherosclerosis. 175(1):7-14, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Cigarette smoking is associated with increased atherosclerosis and intimal thickenin, and has immune-suppressive effects. The immune system modulates atherosclerosis and intimal thickening. We hypothesized that detrimental effects of cigarette smoke (CS) involves modulation of the immune response to oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL). ApoE-/- mice fed Western diet were exposed to CS starting at 20 weeks of age. Control mice were exposed to air. After 5 weeks of CS, mice were subjected to carotid arterial cuffing for 21 days. Intimal thickening was significantly increased in CS mice compared to control (0.050 +/- 0.034 mm(2) versus 0.023 +/- 0.021 mm(2); P < 0.05). Spleen lymphocyte population, cytokine mRNA expression, and total IgM and IgG levels were similar. Anti-MDA oxLDL IgG was reduced by 40% (P < 0.05) in CS mice compared to control. Copper-oxidized LDL IgG antibodies remained unchanged but IgM increased in CS mice, associated with increased intimal thickening. Anti-phosphorylcholine (PC) IgM was also increased ill the CS mice, associated with increased intimal thickening. Lymphocyte signaling molecule lymphotoxin beta (LTbeta) expression was significantly decreased in spleens of CS exposed mice. Our results suggest that immune modulation by CS characterized by aberrant antibody responses to oxLDL and reduced LTbeta mRNA expression is associated with increased intimal thickening after arterial cuffing, (C) 2004 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 31] Publication Type Article

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<80>
Authors
Komatsu F. Hasegawa K. Watanabe S. Kawabata T. Yanagisawa Y. Kaneko Y. Miyagi S. Sakuma M. Kagawa Y. Ulzilburen C. Narantuya L. Title
Comparison of electrocardiogram findings and lifestyles between urbanized

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people and ger-living people in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Source
Atherosclerosis. 175(1):101-108, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
In Ulaanbaatar, lifestyles differ between urbanized people (group A) and ger (tent)-living people (group B). Group A earn high annual incomes and live in houses or apartments. Group B (who had moved to Ulaanbaatar front nomadic areas) earn low incomes and live in narrow aers. In 2002. we investigated daily food intake, health status, and electrocardiogram (ECG) in these groups. In total, 256 subjects (group A, 142: group B. 114) were enrolled. Group A ate meat, vegetables, and fruits high enough by a Western style. Group B consumed meat but ate only small amounts of vegetables and fruits. They took a lot of fat, however, the serum lipid levels of them were not so high. The fat source as energy was plant oil for cooking rather than meat. Several abnormal ECG findings including left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) were found in 32 (22.5%) of group A and 50 (43.9%) of group B ($P < 0.001$). LVH was also found more in group B than in group A. LVH in group A males was accompanied by high body weight (BW), hypertension, and high LDL-cholesterol, whereas LVH in group B males seemed to be related to an unbalanced diet, high salt intake, smoking, and some low socio-economic problems. In order to promote health condition, such risk factors should securely be eliminated from the lifestyles. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 26] Publication Type Article

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<81>
Authors
Wong TW. Yu TS. Liu HJ. Wong AHS.
Title
Household gas cooking: a risk factor for respiratory illnesses in preschool children
Source
Archives of Disease in Childhood. 89(7):631-636, 2004 Jul. Abstract
Aims: To explore the association of household gas cooking and respiratory illnesses in preschool children and their relation to outdoor air pollution.

Methods: Cross-sectional study among households that used gas stoves for cooking in two housing estates with contrasting air qualities in Hong Kong. A structured questionnaire was administered to parents of 426 children aged 0-6 years on their exposure to gas cooking and passive smoking, and the prevalence of respiratory illnesses.

Results: A total of 111 children (26.1%) were reported to have one or more respiratory illnesses (allergic rhinitis, asthma, bronchitis, sinusitis, and pneumonia). Of these, 21 (18.9%), 41 (36.9%), and 49 (44.1%) children were from households that cooked once, twice, and three times a day with gas. Hierarchical logistic regression models adjusting for socioeconomic, demographic, and indoor risk factors including passive smoking showed that household gas cooking was positively associated with respiratory illnesses. There was a dose-response relation between the frequency of gas cooking and the prevalence of respiratory illnesses in the estate with lower outdoor air pollution (OR = 6.1 and 3.2 respectively, for cooking three and two meals a day, compared to one meal a day). This relation was not observed in the more polluted estate. The association between the presence of a cigarette smoker in the household and the prevalence of respiratory illnesses was not significant.

Conclusions: As gas cooking is common in urban households, the findings could have important public health implications. [References: 13] Publication Type Editorial Material

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<82>
Authors
He XY. Shen J. Hu WY. Ding XX. Lu AYH. Hong JY.
Title
Identification of Val(117) and Arg(372) as critical amino acid residues for the activity difference between human CYP2A6 and CYP2A13 in coumarin 7-hydroxylation
Source
Archives of Biochemistry & Biophysics. 427(2):143-153, 2004 Jul 15. Abstract
Human cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2A6 and 2A13 play an important role in catalyzing the metabolism of many environmental chemicals including coumarin, nicotine, and several tobacco-specific carcinogens. Both CYP2A6 and CYP2A13 proteins are composed of 494 amino acid residues. Although CYP2A13 shares a 93.5% identity with CYP2A6 in the amino acid sequence, it is only about one-tenth as active as CYP2A6 in catalyzing coumarin 7-hydroxylation. To identify the key amino acid residues that account for such a remarkable difference, we generated a series of CYP2A6 and CYP2A13 mutants by site-directed mutagenesis/heterologous expression and compared their coumarin 7-hydroxylation activities. In CYP2A6, the amino acid residues at position 117 and 372 are valine (Val) and arginine (Arg), respectively; whereas in CYP2A13, they are alanine (Ala) and histidine (His). Kinetic analysis revealed that the catalytic efficiency (V-max/K-m) of the CYP2A6 Val(117)-->Ala and Arg(372)-->His mutants was drastically reduced (0.41 and 0.64 versus 3.23 for the wild-type CYP2A6 protein). In contrast, the catalytic efficiency of the CYP2A13 Ala(117)-->Val and His(372)-->Arg mutants was greatly increased (2.65 and 2.60 versus 0.31 for wild-type CYP2A13 protein). These results clearly demonstrate that the Val at position 117 and Arg at position 372 are critical amino acid residues for coumarin 7-hydroxylation. Based on the crystal structure of CYP2C5, we have generated the homology models of CYP2A6 and CYP2A13 and docked the substrate coumarin to the active site. Together with the kinetic characterization, our structural modeling provides explanations for the amino acid substitution results and the insights of detailed enzyme-substrate interactions. (C) 2004 Published by Elsevier Inc.
[References: 34]
Publication Type
Article

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<83>
Authors
Ratnaraj J. Kabon B. Talcott MR. Sessler DI. Kurz A. Title
Supplemental oxygen and carbon dioxide each increase subcutaneous and intestinal intramural oxygenation
Source
Anesthesia & Analgesia. 99(1):207-211, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Oxidative killing by neutrophils, a primary defense against surgical pathogens, is directly related to tissue oxygenation. We tested the hypothesis that supplemental inspired oxygen or mild hypercapnia (end-tidal PCO2 of 50 mm Hg) improves intestinal oxygenation. Pigs (25 +/- 2.5 kg) were used in 2 studies in random order: 1) Oxygen Study: 30% versus 100% inspired oxygen concentration at an end-tidal PCO2 of 40 mm Hg, and 2) Carbon Dioxide Study: end-tidal PCO2 of 30 mm Hg versus 50 mm Hg with 30% oxygen. Within each study, treatment order was randomized. Treatments were maintained for 1.5 h; measurements were averaged over the final hour. A tonometer inserted in the subcutaneous tissue of the left upper foreleg measured subcutaneous oxygen tension. Tonometers inserted

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into the intestinal wall measured intestinal intramural oxygen tension from the small and large intestines. Oxygen 100% administration doubled subcutaneous oxygen partial pressure (PO2) (57 +/- 10 to 107 +/- 48 mm Hg, P = 0.006) and large intestine intramural PO2 (53 +/- 14 to 118 +/- 72 mm Hg, P = 0.014); intramural PO2 increased 40% in the small intestine (37 +/- 10 to 52 +/- 25 mm Hg, P = 0.004). An end-tidal PCO2 of 50 mm Hg increased large intestinal PO2 approximately 16% (49 +/- 10 to 57 +/- 12 mm Hg, P = 0.039), whereas intramural PO2 increased by 45% in the small intestine (31 +/- 12 to 44 +/- 16 mm Hg, P = 0.002). Supplemental oxygen and mild hypercapnia each increased subcutaneous and intramural tissue PO2, with supplemental oxygen being most effective. [References: 22] Publication Type Article

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<84>
Authors
Perimenis P. Markou S. Gyftopoulos K. Giannitsas K. Athanasopoulos A. Liatsikos E. Barbalias G.
Title
Efficacy of apomorphine and sildenafil in men with nonarteriogenic erectile dysfunction. A comparative crossover study
Source
Andrologia. 36(3):106-110, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
To compare the efficacy of apomorphine and sildenafil in men with nonarteriogenic erectile dysfunction (ED), 40 men were studied. Post-injection penile peak systolic velocity was greater than 25 cm s(-1). Twenty men started on apomorphine 2 mg and 20 on sildenafil 50 mg, the doses titrated up to 3 and 100 mg, respectively, if necessary. After a 1-week washout period each group switched to the other treatment mode. Efficacy was the percentage of attempts resulting in erections firm enough for intercourse, based on an event log data. The majority (85%) of the men had concomitant diseases, risk factors for ED and 95% were heavy smokers. The overall success rate of apomorphine was 62.7%, compared with 73.1% of sildenafil (Yates-corrected chi-square, P < 0.0004). The response to apomorphine 2 mg and sildenafil 50 mg was age related. Sildenafil was statistically more effective than apomorphine in impotent men with normal penile Doppler. Given the contraindication of sildenafil in men taking nitrates and the quick time of action of apomorphine, the two drugs are satisfactory first line therapeutic tools in such individuals and the choice should be based on patient's needs and preferences. [References: 25]
Publication Type
Article

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Authors
Speert DP. Goldberg JB.
Title
Burkholderia cepacia complex and cystic fibrosis - In search of the smoking gun
Source
American Journal of Respiratory & Critical Care Medicine. 170(1):6-7, 2004 Jul 1.
Publication Type
Editorial Material

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<86>
Authors
Sundquist K. Qvist J. Sundquist J. Johansson SE.
Title
Frequent and occasional physical activity in the elderly - A 12-year follow-up study of mortality
Source
American Journal of Preventive Medicine. 27(1):22-27, 2004 Jul. Abstract
Background: The positive health effects of physical activity are well known. However, there are few studies of the association between different levels of physical activity and all-cause mortality among elderly people.

Methods: A national random sample of 3206 women and men aged greater than or equal to65 were interviewed in 1988 and 1989 and followed until December 31, 2000, for all-cause mortality. Cox regression was used to analyze the association between five different levels of physical activity and all-cause mortality, after adjustment for gender, age, education, smoking habits, body mass index, diabetes, hypertension, and self-rated health. All analyses were conducted in 2003.

Results: For elderly people who were physically active occasionally, the risk of all-cause mortality was 28% lower than for those who were physically inactive (hazard ratio [HR]=0.72; confidence interval [CI]=0.64-0.81), after adjustment for all explanatory variables. For those who were physically active once a week, the risk of all-cause mortality was 40% lower than for those who were physically inactive (HR=0.60; CI=0.50-0.71). For those who were physically active more frequently, the reduction in all-cause mortality risk was about the same as for those who were physically active once a week. Diabetes, hypertension, and daily smoking were, as expected, significant risk factors for all-cause mortality.

Conclusions: Physical activity, even occasionally, decreases the risk of all-cause mortality among elderly people. Preventive resources among the elderly should include moderate exercise such as walking. (C) 2004 American journal of Preventive Medicine. [References: 31] Publication Type Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
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Ong MK. Glantz SA.
Title
Cardiovascular health and economic effects of smoke-free workplaces Source
American Journal of Medicine. 117(1):32-38, 2004 Jul 1. Abstract
PURPOSE: Smoking is the leading controllable risk factor for heart disease. Only about 69% of U.S. indoor workers are currently covered by a smoke-free workplace policy. This analysis projects the cardiovascular health and economic effects of making all U.S. workplaces smoke free after 1 year and at steady state.

METHODS: We estimated the number of U.S. indoor workers not covered by smoke-free workplace policies, and the effects of making all workplaces smoke free on smoking behavior and on the relative risks of acute myocardial infarctions and strokes. One-year and steady-state results were calculated using an exponential decline model. A Monte Carlo simulation was performed for a sensitivity analysis.

RESULTS: The first-year effect of making all workplaces smoke free would

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produce about 1.3 million new quitters and prevent over 950 million cigarette packs from being smoked annually, worth about $2.3 billion in pretax sales to the tobacco industry. In 1 year, making all workplaces smoke free would prevent about 1500 myocardial infarctions and 350 strokes, and result in nearly $49 million in savings in direct medical costs. At steady state, 6250 myocardial infarctions and 1270 strokes would be prevented, and $224 million would be saved in direct medical costs annually. Reductions in passive smoking would account for 60% of effects among acute myocardial infarctions.

CONCLUSION: Making all U.S. workplaces smoke free would result in considerable health and economic benefits within 1 year. Reductions in passive smoking would account for a majority of these savings. Similar effects would occur with enactment of state or local smoke-free policies. (C) 2004 by Elsevier Inc. [References: 20]

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Gianazza E. Allegra L. Bucchioni E. Eberini I. Pughsi L. Blasi F. Terzano C. Wait R. Sirtori CR.
Title
Increased keratin content detected by proteomic analysis of exhaled breath condensate from healthy persons who smoke
Source
American Journal of Medicine. 117(1):51-54, 2004 Jul 1. Publication Type Article

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Mukamal KJ. Maclure M. Muller JE. Sherwood JB. Mittleman MA. Title
Caffeinated coffee consumption and mortality after acute myocardial infarction
Source
American Heart Journal. 147(6):999-1004, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Background Previous studies have generally suggested no effect of coffee consumption on the risk of acute myocardial infarction. The effect of coffee consumption on prognosis after acute myocardial infarction is uncertain.

Methods In an inception cohort study, we observed 1935 patients who were hospitalized with a confirmed acute myocardial infarction between 1989 and 1994 at 45 community hospitals and tertiary care centers in the United States, as part of the Determinants of Myocardial Infarction Onset Study. Trained interviewers assessed self-reported caffeinated coffee consumption before infarction with a standardized questionnaire. We analyzed survival censored at December 31, 1995, using Cox proportional hazards regression.

Results Of the 1902 patients for whom we had information on coffee intake, 315 (17%) died during a median follow-up period of 3.8 years. Coffee drinkers tended to be men, younger, and free of comorbidity, and they were more likely to be current smokers. Coffee consumption was not associated,with an overall change in long-term post-infarction mortality rate. However, we did observe an unexpected and unexplained variation in the association between coffee consumption and mortality with time, with

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an apparent inverse association in the first 90 days after infarction.

Conclusions Self-reported coffee consumption has no overall association with post-infarction mortality. The unexpected time variation in the effect of coffee intake requires evaluation in other studies. [References: 18]
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Authors
Bradshaw PJ. Jamrozik K. Gilfillan I. Thompson PL.
Title
Preventing recurrent events long term after coronary artery bypass graft: Suboptimal use of medications in a population study
Source
American Heart Journal. 147(6):1047-1053, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Background There are few population-based data on long-term management of patients after coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), despite the high risk for future major vascular events among this group. We assessed the prevalence and correlates of pharmacotherapy for prevention of new cardiac events in a large population-based series.

Methods A postal survey was conducted of 2500 randomly selected survivors from a state population of patients 6 to 20 years after first CABG.

Results Response was 82% (n = 2061). Use of antiplatelet agents (80%) and statins (64%) declined as age increased. Other independent predictors of antiplatelet use included statin use (odds ratio [OR] 1.6, 95% CI 1.26-2.05) and recurrent angina (OR 1.6, CI 1.17-2.06). Current smokers were less likely to use aspirin (OR 0.59, CI 0.4-0.89). Statin use was associated with reported high cholesterol (OR 24.4, CI 8.4-32.4), management by a cardiologist (OR 2.3, CI 1.8-3.0), and the use of calcium channel-blockers. Patients reporting hypertension or heart failure, in addition to high cholesterol, were less likely to use statins. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors were the most commonly prescribed agents for management of hypertension (59%) and were more frequently used among patients with diabetes and those with symptoms of heart failure. Overall 42% of patients were on angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and 36% on beta-blockers.

Conclusions Gaps exist in the use of-recommended medications after CABG. Lower anti-platelet and statin use was associated with older age, freedom from angina, comorbid heart failure or hypertension, and not regularly visiting a cardiologist. Patients who continue to smoke might be less likely to adhere to prescribed medications. [References: 31] Publication Type
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Taniguchi H. Momiyama Y. Fayad ZA. Ohmori R. Ashida K. Kihara T. Hara A. Arakawa K. Kameyama A. Noya K. Nagata M. Nakamura H. Ohsuzu F.
Title
In vivo magnetic resonance evaluation of associations between aortic atherosclerosis and both risk factors and coronary artery disease in

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patients referred for coronary angiography
Source
American Heart Journal. 148(1):137-143, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Background Magnetic resonance imaging was recently reported to detect atherosclerotic plaques in thoracic and abdominal aortas.

Methods Using magnetic resonance imaging, we investigated associations of risk factors and plasma inflammatory markers with plaques in both thoracic and abdominal aortas in 102 patients undergoing coronary angiography. Associations between coronary artery disease (CAD) and aortic plaques were also evaluated.

Results Plaques in thoracic and abdominal aortas were detected in 61% and 90% of patients, respectively. Age and systolic blood pressure correlated with plaque extents in both the aortas. Serum LDL cholesterol level correlated with plaque extent in the thoracic aorta (r(s) = 0.42). The degree of smoking correlated with plaque extent in the abdominal aorta (r(s) = 0.43). In multivariate analysis, age and systolic blood pressure were associated with plaques in both the aortas. The LDL cholesterol and smoking were characteristically associated with plaques in the thoracic and abdominal aortas, respectively. Regarding inflammatory markers, fibrinogen and C-reactive protein levels correlated with total plaque extent in the aortas (r(s) = 0.50 and r(s) = 0.51). Compared with 24 patients without CAD, 78 with CAD more often had plaques in the thoracic (71% vs 29%) and abdominal (95% vs 75%) aortas. Although plaque extents in both the aortas correlated with the severity of CAD, only thoracic plaques were independently associated with CAD.

Conclusions The thoracic and abdominal aortas may have different susceptibilities to risk factors. However, plasma inflammatory markers appear to reflect total extent of aortic atherosclerosis. Although aortic plaques are common in patients with CAD, only thoracic plaques are an independent factor for CAD. [References: 34]
Publication Type
Article

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Kalinowski L. Malinski T.
Title
Endothelial NADH/NADPH-dependent enzymatic sources of superoxide production: relationship to endothelial dysfunction
Source
Acta Biochimica Polonica. 51(2):459-469, 2004.
Abstract
There is growing evidence that endothelial dysfunction, which is often defined as the decreased endothelial-derived nitric oxide (NO) bioavailability, is a crucial factor leading to vascular disease states such as hypertension, diabetes, atherosclerosis, heart failure and cigarette smoking. This is due to the fact that the lack of NO in endothelium-dependent vascular disorders contributes to impaired vascular relaxation, platelet aggregation, increased vascular smooth muscle proliferation, and enhanced leukocyte adhesion to the endothelium. During the last several years, it has become clear that reduction of NO bioavailability in the endothelium-impaired function disorders is associated with an increase in endothelial production of superoxide (O-2(.-)). Because O-2(.-) rapidly scavenges NO within the endothelium, a reduction of bioactive NO might occur despite an increased NO generation. Among many enzymatic systems that are capable of producing O-2(.-), NAD(P)H oxidase and uncoupled endothelial NO synthase (eNOS) apparently are the main sources of O-2(.-) in the endothelial cells. It seems that

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O-2(.-) generated by NAD(P)H oxidase may trigger eNOS uncoupling and contribute to the endothelial balance between NO and O-2(.-). That is maintained at diverse levels. [References: 79]

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